The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 24
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL 11, NO 13

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

F. P. BILLMEYER,
(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30.86.

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
☞ Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Billmeyer, attorney-at-law, front rooms, 2nd floor Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-9-86.

W. E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Berwick, Pa.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 86 1y.

DR. J. H. MOORE.
EYE, EAR AND THROAT, A SPECIALTY.
PITTSTON, PA.
Will be at Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, every two weeks, on Saturday, from 8:30 p. m. to 2 p.m April 23, May 7 and 21. nov26 87.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office Front room over Post Office,

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market Street.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room, hot and cold water; and all modern conveniences.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24. 1-

FIRE INSURANCE
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,370
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, ETC., ETC.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Sts.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Barton's building, Main street, below Market, five doors below Kleim's drug store, first floor.
To be open at all hours during the day
Nov 26-1y

PURSEL'S BARBER SHOP,
Under Exchange Hotel.
The Tonsorial Art in all its branches.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.
HARRIE B. PURSEL,
1ymar25] Proprietor.

Benton Hotel,
LEMUEL DRAKE, Prop'r.
This well-known hotel has been re-opened and many improvements made for the accommodation of the traveling public. The bar and table are supplied with the best the market affords. A large and commodious stable is connected with the hotel. Terms always reasonable.
21mayS7] LEMUEL DRAKE, Proprietor.

PHIL'A 5 MI.
YATES' BEST MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS.
FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

LEDGER BUILDING.
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS &C
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

PATENTS,
Obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless patent is secured.
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington D

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	Scranton	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	Bellevue	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	Taylorville	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	Lackawanna	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	Pittston	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	West Pittston	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	Wyoming	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	Maltby	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	Bennett	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 41	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	Plymouth	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	Avondale	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	Nanticoke	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 28	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	Shickshinny	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	Hick's Ferry	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	Beach Haven	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	Berwick	8 04	11 13	4 12
6 58	10 41	6 41	Briar Creek	8 10	11 20	4 05
6 54	10 38	6 38	Willow Grove	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	Lime Ridge	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	Espy	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	Bloomsburg	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	Rupert	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	Danville	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	Chulasky	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	Cameron	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1887

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53, a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.55 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 3:51; Wilkes-Barre, 6:00 p m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 5:05 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5:30 p m; Sunbury, 6:35 p m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9:25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11:45 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

KASKINE.
(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness.

Gives
Good Appetite,
New Strength,
Quiet Nerves,
Happy Days,
Sweet Sleep,

A POWERFUL TONIC
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
RHEUMATISM,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.
THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.
Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 157th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.
Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds."
Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry, 11 years, was cured of malaria by Kaskine, after 15 months' illness, when we had given up all hope.
Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.
Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle.
Sold by MOYER BROS., Bloomsburg, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York
nov26.-d1y.

CONSUMERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST IMITATION PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS MADE OF POOR GLASS.
PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS ARE MADE ONLY OF BEST QUALITY OF GLASS FOR WITHSTANDING HEAT.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
PITTSBURGH PA.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
dec 3 86 n c & co.

HOW'S YOUR
LAME BACK?

STRENGTHEN AND RESTORE IT
BY WEARING A
Hop Plaster
Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plasters completely and speedily cure Backache, Sidesche, Painful Muscles, Kidney Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Crick and all Sudden, Sharp or Nervous pains. The soothing, pain-killing and strengthening virtues of Hops, Hemlock, Balsams and Gums combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.
☞ Look for the hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER CO., on every genuine plaster. Beware of imitations and substitutions.
nov 26 86.1y

CLOTHING ! CLOTHING
—:0:—
G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
—:0:—
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—:0:—
Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank,
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg Pa.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds
—:0:—
The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-tf

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:0:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y

THE WITCH'S HEAD.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

CHAPTER V.

EVA'S PROMISE.

When on leaving Cambridge Jeremy got back to Dum's Ness, Mr. Cardus received him with his usual semi-contemptuous coldness, a mental attitude that often nearly drove the young fellow wild with mortification. Not that Mr. Cardus really felt any contempt for him now, he had lost all that years ago when the boy had been so anxious to go and "earn his bread," but he could never forgive him for being the son of his father, or conquer his inherent dislike for him. On the other hand, he certainly did not allow this to interfere with his treatment of the lad; if anything indeed it made him more careful. What he spent upon Ernest, that same sum he spent upon Jeremy, pound for pound; but there was this difference about it, the money he spent upon Ernest he gave from love, and that on Jeremy from a sense of duty.

Now, Jeremy knew all this well enough, and it made him very anxious to earn his own living, and become independent of Mr. Cardus. But it is one thing to be anxious to earn your own living and quite another to do it, as many a poor wretch knows to his cost, and when Jeremy set his slow brain to consider how he should go about the task it quite failed to supply him with any feasible idea. And yet he did not want much; Jeremy was not of an ambitious temperament. If he could earn enough to keep a cottage over his head, and find himself in food and clothes and powder and shot, he would be perfectly content. Indeed, there were to be only two sine qua nons in his ideal occupation; it must admit of a considerable amount of outdoor exercise, and be of such a nature as would permit him to see plenty of Ernest. Without more or less of Ernest's company, life would not, be considered, be worth living.

For a week or more after his arrival home these perplexing reflections simmered incessantly inside Jeremy's head, till at length, feeling that they were getting too much for him, he determined to consult his sister, which, as she had three times his brains, he would have done well to think of before.

Dolly fixed her steady blue eyes upon him, and listened to his tale in silence.

"And so you see, Doll"—he always called her Doll—he ended up, "I'm in a regular fix. I don't know what I'm fit for unless it's to row a boat, or let myself out to bad shots to kill their game for them. You see I must stick on to Ernest; I don't feel somehow as though I could get along without him; if it wasn't for that I'd emigrate. I should be just the chap to cut down big trees in Vancouver's Island or brand bullocks," he added meditatively.

"You are a great goose, Jeremy," was his sister's comment. He looked up, not as in any way disputing her statement, but merely for further information.

"You are a great goose, I say. What do you suppose that I have been doing all these three years and more that you have been rowing boats and wasting time up at college? I have been thinking, Jeremy."

"Yes, and so have I, but there is no good in thinking."

"No, not if you stop there; but I've been acting too. I've spoken to Reginald, and made a plan, and he has accepted my plan."

"You always were clever, Doll; you've got all the brains and I've got all the size," and he surveyed as much as he could see of himself ruefully.

"You don't ask what I have arranged," she said, sharply, for in alluding to her want of stature Jeremy had touched a sore point.

"I am waiting for you to tell me."

"Well, you are to be articled to Reginald."

"O Lord!" groaned Jeremy, "I don't like that at all."

"Be quiet till I have told you. You are to be articled to Reginald, and he is to pay you an allowance of a hundred a year while you are articled, so that if you don't like it you needn't live here."

"But I don't like the business, Doll; I hate it; it is a beastly business; it's a devil's business."

"I should like to know what right you have to talk like that, Mr. Knowall! Let me tell you that many better men than you are content to earn their living by lawyers' work. I suppose that a man can be honest as a lawyer as well as in any other trade."

Jeremy shook his head doubtfully. "It's blood sucking," he said, energetically.

"Then you must suck blood," she answered with decision. "Look here, Jeremy, don't be pig headed and upset all my plans. If you fall out with Reginald over this he won't do anything else for you. He doesn't like you, you know, and would be only too glad to pick a quarrel with you if he could do it with a clear conscience, and then where would you be, I should like to know?"

Jeremy was unable to form an opinion as to where he would be, so she went on:

"You must take it for the present, at any rate. And then there is another thing to think of. Ernest is to go to the bar, and unless you become a lawyer, if anything happened to Reginald, there will be nobody to give him a start, and I'm told that is everything at the bar."

This last Jeremy admitted to be a weighty argument.

"It is a precious rum sort of a lawyer I shall make," he said, sadly, "about as good as grandfather yonder, I'm thinking. By the way, how has he been getting on?"

"Oh, just as usual, write, write, write all day. He thinks that he is working out his time. He has got a new stick now, on which he has nicked all the months and years that have to run before he has done, little nicks for the months and big ones for the years. There are eight or ten big ones left now. Every month he cuts out a nick. It is very dreadful. You know he thinks that Reginald is the devil, and he hates him, too. The other day, when he had no writing to do in the office, I found him drawing pictures of him with horns and a tail, such awful pictures, and I think Reginald always looks like that to him. And then sometimes he wants to go out riding, especially at night. Only last week they found him putting a bridle on to the gray mare, the one that Reginald sometimes rides, you know."

"When did you say that Ernest was coming back?" she said, after a pause.

"Why, Doll, I told you—next Monday week."

Her face fell a little. "Oh, I thought you said Saturday."

"Why do you want to know?"

"Oh, only about getting his room ready."

"Why, it is ready; I looked in yesterday."

"Nonsense! you know nothing about it," she answered, coloring. "Come, I wish you would go out; I want to count the linen, and you are in the way."

Thus adjured, Jeremy removed his large form from the table on which he had been sitting, and whistling to Nails, now a very ancient and preternaturally wise dog, set off for a walk. He had mooned along some little way, with his hands in his pockets and his eyes on the ground, reflecting on the unpleasant fate in store for him as an articled clerk, continually under the glance of Mr. Cardus' roving eye, when suddenly he became aware that two ladies were standing on the edge of the cliff within a dozen yards of him. He would have turned and fled, for Jeremy had a marked dislike to ladies' society and a strong opinion, which, however, he never expressed, that women were the root of all evil; but, thinking that he had been seen, he feared that retreat would appear rude. In one of the young ladies, for they were young, he recognized Miss Florence Ceswick, who to all appearance had not changed in the least since, some years ago, she came with her aunt to call on Dorothy. There were the same brown hair, curling as profusely as ever, the same keen brown eyes and ripe lips, the same small features and resolute expression of face. Her square figure had, indeed, developed a little. In her tight fitting dress it looked almost handsome, and somehow its very squareness, that most women would have considered a defect, contributed to that air of power and unchanging purpose that would have made Florence Ceswick remarkable among a hundred handsomer women.

"How do you do?" said Florence, in a sharp manner. "You looked as though you were walking in your sleep."

Before Jeremy could find a reply to this remark the other young lady, who had been looking intently over the edge of the cliff, turned round and struck him dumb. In his limited experience he had never seen such a beautiful woman before.

She was a head and shoulders taller than her sister, so tall, indeed, that only her own natural grace could save her from looking awkward. Like her sister, she was a brunette, only of a much more pronounced type. Her waving hair was black, and so were her beautiful eyes and the long lashes that curled over them. The complexion was a clear olive, the lips like coral and the teeth small and regular. Every advantage that Nature can lavish on a woman she had endowed her with in abundance, including radiant health and spirits. To these charms must be added that sweet and kindly look which sometimes finds a home on the faces of good women, a soft voice, a quick intelligence and an utter absence of conceit or self consciousness, and the reader will get some idea of what Eva Ceswick was like in the first flush of her beauty.

"Let me introduce my sister Eva, Mr. Jones."

But Mr. Jones was, for the moment, paralyzed; he could not even take off his hat.

"Well," said Florence, presently, "she is not Medusa; there is no need for you to turn into stone."

This woke him up—indeed, Florence had an ugly trick of waking people up occasionally—and he took off his hat, which was, as usual, a dirty one, and muttered something inaudible. As for Eva, she blushed, and, with ready wit, said that Mr. Jones was no doubt astonished at the filthy state of her dress (as a matter of fact, Jeremy could not have sworn that she had one on at all, much less its condition). "The fact is," she went on, "I have been lying flat on the grass and looking over the edge of the cliff."

"What at?" asked Jeremy.

"Why, the bones."

The spot on which they were standing was part of the ancient graveyard of Titheburgh abbey, and as the sea encroached year by year, multitudes of the bones of the long dead inhabitants of Kesterwick were washed out of their quiet graves and strewed upon the beach and unequal surfaces of the cliff.

"Look," she said, kneeling down, an example that he followed. About six feet below them, which was the depth at which the corpses had originally been laid, could be seen fragments of lead and rotting wood projecting from the surface of the cliff, and what was a more ghastly sight, eight inches or more of the leg bone of a man, off which the feet had been washed away. On a ledge in the sandy cliff about twenty-five feet from the top and sixty or so from the bottom, there lay quite a collection of human remains of all sorts and sizes, conspicuous among them being the bones that had composed the feet that belonged to the projecting shanks.

"Isn't it dreadful?" said Eva, gazing down with a species of fascination; "just fancy coming to that! Look at that little baby's skull just by the big one. Perhaps that is the mother's. And oh, what is that buried in the sand?"

As much of the object to which she pointed as was visible looked like an old cannon ball, but Jeremy soon came to a different conclusion.

"It is a bit of a lead coffin," he said.

"Oh, I should like to get down there and find out what is in it. Can't you get down?"

Jeremy shook his head. "I've done it as a boy," he said, "when I was very light; but it is no good my trying now; the sand would give with me, and I should go to the bottom."

He was willing to do most things to oblige this lovely creature, but Jeremy was, above all things, practical, and did not see the use of breaking his neck for nothing.

"Well," she said, "you certainly are rather heavy."

"Fifteen stone," he said mournfully.

"But I am not ten; I think I could get down."

"You'd better not try without a rope."

Just then their conversation was interrupted by Florence's clear voice.

"When you two people have quite finished staring at those disgusting bones, perhaps, Eva, you will come home to lunch. If you only knew how silly you look, sprawling there like two Turks going to be bastinadoed, perhaps you would get up."

This was too much for Eva; she got up at once, and Jeremy followed suit.

"Why could you not let us examine our bones in peace, Florence?" said her sister, jokingly.

"Because you are really too idiotic. You see, Mr. Jones, anything that is old and fusty, and has to do with old fogies who are dead and gone centuries ago, has the greatest charms for my sister. She would like to go home and make stories about these bones, whose they were, and what they did and all the rest of it. She calls it imagination; I call it fudge."

Eva flushed up, but said nothing; evidently she was not accustomed to answer her elder sister, and presently they parted to go their separate ways.

"What a great oaf that Jeremy is!" said Florence to her sister on their homeward way.

"I did not think him an oaf at all," she replied, warmly; "I thought him very nice."

Florence shrugged her square shoulders. "Well, of course, if you like a giant with as much brain as an owl, there is nothing more to be said. You should see Ernest; he is nice, if you like."

"You seem to be very fond of Ernest."

"Yes, I am," was the reply; "and I hope that when he comes you won't poach on my manor."

"You need not be afraid," answered Eva, smiling; "I promise to leave your Ernest alone."

"Then that is a bargain," said Florence, sharply. "Mind that you keep your word."

CHAPTER VI.

JEREMY FALLS IN LOVE.

Jeremy, for the first time in some years, had no appetite for his dinner that day, a phenomenon that filled Dorothy with alarm.

"My dear Jeremy," she said afterward, "what can be the matter with you; you had only one helping of beef and no pudding?"

"Nothing at all," he replied, sulkily, and the subject dropped. "Doll," said Jeremy presently, "Do you know Miss Eva Ceswick?"

"Yes, I have seen her twice."

"What do you think of her, Doll?"

"What do you think of her?" replied that cautious young person.

"I think that she is beautiful—as an angel."

"Quite poetical, I declare; what next? Have you seen her?"

"Of course; else how should I know that she was beautiful?"

"Ah, no wonder you had only once of beef."

Jeremy colored.

"I am going to call there this afternoon; would you like to come?" went on his sister.

"Yes, I'll come."

"Better and better; it will be the first call I ever remember your having paid."

"You don't think she will mind, Doll?"

"Why should she mind? Most people don't mind being called on even if they have a pretty face."

"Pretty face. She is pretty all over."

"Well, then, a pretty all over. I start at 3; don't be late."

Thereupon Jeremy went off to beautify himself for the occasion, and his sister gazed at his departing form with the puzzled expression that had distinguished her as a child.

"He's going to fall in love with her," she said to herself, "and no wonder; any man would, she's 'pretty all over,' as he said, and what more does a man look at? I wish that she would fall in love with him before Ernest comes home," and she sighed.

At 2:45 Jeremy reappeared, looking particularly huge in a black coat and his Sunday trousers. When they reached the cottage where Miss Ceswick lived with her nieces they were destined to meet with a disappointment, for neither of the young ladies was at home. Miss Ceswick, however, was there and received them very cordially.

"I suppose that you have come to see my newly imported niece," she said; "in fact, I am sure that you have, Mr. Jeremy, because you never came to call upon me in your life. Ah, it is wonderful how young men will change their habits to please a pair of bright eyes!"

Jeremy blushed painfully at this sally, but Dorothy came to his rescue.

"Has Miss Eva come to live with you for good?" she asked.

"Yes, I think so. You see, my dear, between you and me, her aunt in London, with whom she was living, has got a family of daughters, who have recently come out. Eva has been kept back as long as possible, but now that she is 20 it was impossible to keep her back any more. But then, on the other hand, it was felt, at least I think it was felt, that to continue to bring Eva out with her cousins would be to quite ruin their chance of settling in life, because when she was in the room no man could be got to look at them. And so you see Eva has been sent down here as a penalty for being so handsome."

"Most of us would be glad to undergo heavier penalties than that if we could only be guilty of the crime," said Dorothy, a little sadly.

"Ah, my dear, I dare say you think so," answered the old lady. "Every young woman longs to be beautiful and get the admiration of men, but are they any the happier for it? I doubt it. Very often that admiration brings endless troubles in its train, and perhaps in the end wrecks the happiness of the woman herself and of others who are mixed up with her. I was once a beautiful woman, my dear—I am old enough to say it now—and I can tell you that I believe that Providence cannot do a more unkind thing to a woman than to give her striking beauty, unless it gives with it great strength of mind. A weak minded beauty is the most unfortunate of her sex. Her very attractions, which are sure to draw the secret enmity of other women on to her, are a source of difficulty to herself, because they bring her lovers with whom she cannot deal. Sometimes the end of such a woman is sad enough. I have seen it happen several times, my dear."

Often in after life, and in circumstances that had not then arisen, did Dorothy think of old Miss Ceswick's words and acknowledge their truth; but at this time they did not convince her.

"I would give anything to be like your niece," she said, bluntly, "and so would any other girl. Ask Florence, for instance."

"Ah, my dear, you think so now. Wait till another twenty years have passed over your heads, and then, if you are both alive, see which of you is the happiest. As for Florence, of course she would wish to be like Eva; of course it is painful to her to have to go about with a girl beside whom she looks like a little dowdy. I dare say that she would have been as glad if Eva had stopped in London as her cousins were that she had left it. Dear, dear, I hope they won't quarrel. Florence's temper is dreadful when she quarrels."

This was a remark that Dorothy could not gainsay. She knew very well what Florence's temper was like.

"But, Mr. Jeremy," went on the old lady, "all this must be stupid talk for you to listen to; tell me, have you been rowing any more races lately?"

"No," said Jeremy; "I strained a muscle in my arm in the 'Varsity race, and it is not quite well yet."

"And where is my dear Ernest?" Like most women, of whatever age they might be, Miss Ceswick adored Ernest.

"He is coming back on Monday week."

"Oh, then he will be in time for the Smythes' lawn tennis party."

And then, at last, came Monday, the long expected day of Ernest's arrival.

CHAPTER VII.

ERNEST IS INDISCREET.

Kesterwick was a primitive place, and had no railway station nearer than Raffham, four miles off. Ernest was expected by the midday train, and Dorothy and her brother went to meet him.

When they reached the station the train was just in sight, and Dorothy got down to go and await its arrival. Presently it snorted composedly up—trains do not hurry themselves on the single lines in the eastern countries—and in due course deposited Ernest and his portmanteau.

"Hullo, Doll! so you have come to meet me. How are you, old girl?" and he proceeded to embrace her on the platform.

"You shouldn't, Ernest, I am too big to be kissed like a little girl, and in public, too."

"Big, h'm! Miss five feet nothing, and as for the public, I don't see any." The train had gone on and the solitary porter had vanished with the portmanteau.

"Well, there is no need of you to laugh at me for being small; it is not everybody who can be a May pole, like you, or as broad as he is long, like Jeremy."

An unearthly halloo from this last named personage, who had caught sight of Ernest through the door of the booking office, put a stop to further controversy, and presently all three were driving back, each talking at the top of his or her voice.

At the door of Dum's Ness they found Mr. Cardus apparently gazing abstractedly at the ocean, but in reality waiting to greet Ernest, to whom of late years he had grown greatly attached, though his reserve seldom allowed him to show it.

"Hullo, uncle, how are you? You look pretty fresh," sang out that young gentleman before the cart had fairly come to a standstill.

"Very well, thank you, Ernest. I need not ask how you are. I am glad to see you back. You have come at a lucky moment, too, for the Batemania Wallisii is in flower, and the Grammatophyllum speciosum, too. The last is splendid."

"Ah!" said Ernest, deeply interested, for he had much of his uncle's love for orchids, "let's go and see them."

While they were engaged in admiring the lovely bloom of the grammatophyllum, Mr. Cardus saw Mr. de Talor come into his office, which was, as the reader may remember, connected with the orchid blooming house by a glass door. The visitor walked round the room, and casting a look of contempt at the flowers in the blooming house, stopped at Mr. Cardus' desk, and glanced at the papers lying on it. Finding apparently nothing to interest him he retired to the window, and putting his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat, amused himself by staring out of it. There was something so intensely vulgar and insolent in his appearance as he stood thus that Ernest could not help laughing.

"Ah!" said Mr. Cardus, with a look of suppressed malignity, half to himself and half to Ernest, "I have really got a hold of you at last, and you may look out, my friend." Then he went in, and as he left the blooming house Ernest heard him greet his visitor in that suave manner, with just a touch of deference in it, that he knew so well how to assume, and De Talor's reply, "'Ow do, Cardus? 'ow's the business getting on?"

Outside the glass houses Ernest found Jeremy waiting for him. It had for years been an understood thing that the latter was not to enter them. There was no particular reason why he should not; it was merely one of those signs of Mr. Cardus' disfavor that caused Jeremy's pride such bitter injury.

"What are you going to do, old fellow?" he asked of Ernest.

"Well, I want to go down and see Florence Ceswick, but I suppose you won't care to come."

"Oh, yes, I'll come."

"The deuce you will—well, I never! I say, Doll," he sang out to that young lady as she appeared upon the scene, "what has happened to Jeremy—he's coming out calling!"

"I fancy he's got an attraction," said Miss Dorothy.

"I say, old fellow, you haven't been cutting me out with Florence, have you?"

"I am sure it would be no great loss if he had," put in Dorothy, with an impatient little stamp of the foot.

"You be quiet, Doll. I am very fond of Florence, she's so clever, and nice looking, too."

"If being clever means being able to say spiteful things, and having a temper like—like a fiend's, she is certainly clever enough; and, as for her looks, they are a matter of taste; not that it is for me to talk about good looks."

"Oh, how humble we are, Doll; dust on our head and sackcloth on our back, and how our blue eyes flash!"

"Be quiet, Ernest, or I shall get angry."

"Oh, no, don't do that; leave that to people with a temper 'like—like a fiend's,' you know. There, there, don't get cross, Dolly; let's kiss and be friends."

"I won't kiss you, and I won't be friends, and you may walk by yourselves," and before anybody could stop her she was gone. Ernest whistled softly, reflecting that Dorothy was not good at standing chaff. Then, after waiting awhile, he and Jeremy started to pay their call.

But they were destined to be unfortunate. Eva, whom Ernest had never seen, and of whom he had heard nothing beyond that she was "good looking," for Jeremy, notwithstanding his expressed intention of consulting him, could not make up his mind to broach the subject, was in bed with a bad headache, and Florence had gone out to spend the afternoon with a friend. The old lady was at home, however, and received them both warmly, more especially her favorite, Ernest, whom she kissed affectionately.

"I am lucky," she said, "in having two nieces, or I should never see anything of young gentlemen like you."

"I think," said Ernest, audaciously, "that old ladies are much pleasanter to talk to than young ones."

"Indeed, Master Ernest, then why did you look so blank when I told you that my young ladies were not visible?"

"Because I regretted," replied that young gentleman, who was not often at a loss, "having lost an opportunity of confirming my views."

"I will put the question again when they are present to take their own part," was the answer.

When their call was over, Ernest and Jeremy separated, Jeremy to return home and Ernest to go and see his old master, Mr. Halford, with whom he stopped to tea. It was past 7 on one of the most beautiful evenings in July when he set out on his homeward path. There were two ways of reaching Dum's Ness—either by the road that ran along the cliff or by walking on the shingle of the beach. He chose the latter, and had reached the spot where Titheburgh abbey frowned at its enemy, the advancing sea, when he suddenly became aware of a young lady in a shady hat and swinging a walking stick, in whom he recognized Florence Ceswick.

"How do you do, Ernest?" she said, coolly, but with a slight flush upon her olive skin that betrayed that she was not quite so cool as she looked; "what are you coming dreaming about? I have seen you coming for the last 200 yards, but you never saw me."

"I was dreaming of you, of course, Florence."

"Oh, indeed," she answered, dryly; "I thought, perhaps, that Eva had got over her headache—her headaches do go in the most wonderful way—and that you had seen her and were dreaming of her."

"And why should I dream of her, even if I had seen her?"

"For the reason that men do dream of women—because she is handsome."

"Is she better looking than you, then, Florence?"

"Better looking, indeed! I am not good looking."

"Nonsense, Florence! you are very good looking."

She stopped, for he had turned and was walking with her, and laid her hand lightly on his arm.

"Do you really think so?" she said, gazing full into his dark eyes. "I am glad you think so."

They were quite alone in the summer twilight; there was not a single soul to be seen on the beach or on the cliffs above it. Her touch and the earnestness of her manner thrilled him; the beauty and the quiet of the evening, the sweet freshness of the air, the murmur of the falling waves, the fading purples in the sky, all these things thrilled him, too. Her face looked very handsome in its own stern way, as she gazed at him so earnestly; and, remember, he was only 21. He bent his dark head toward her very slowly, to give her an opportunity of escaping if she wished, but she made no sign, and in another moment he had kissed her trembling lips.

It was a foolish act, for he was not in love with Florence, and he had scarcely done it before his better sense told him that it was foolish. But it was done, and who can recall a kiss?

He saw the olive face grow pale, and for a moment she raised her arm as though to fling it about his neck, but next second she started back from him.

"Did you mean that," she said, wildly, "or are you playing with me?"

Ernest looked alarmed, as well he might; the young lady's aspect at the moment was not reassuring.

"Mean it?" he said, "oh, yes, I mean it."

"I mean, Ernest," and again she laid her hand upon his arm and looked into his eyes, "did you mean that you loved me, as—for now I am not ashamed to tell you—I love you?"

Ernest felt that this was getting awful. To kiss a young woman was one thing—he had done that before—but such an outburst as this was more than he had bargained for. Gratifying as it was to him to learn that he possessed Florence's affection, he would at that moment have given something to be without it. He hesitated a little.

"How serious you are!" he said, at last.

"Yes," she answered, "I am; I have been serious for some time. Probably you know enough of me to be aware that I am not a woman to be played with. I hope that you are serious, too; if you are not it may be the worse for us both," and she flung his arm from her as though it had stung her.

Ernest turned cold all over, and realized that the position was positively grewsome. What to say or do he did not know; so he stood silent, and, as it happened, silence served his turn better than speech.

"There, Ernest, I have startled you. It is—it is because I love you. When you kissed me just now, everything that is beautiful in the world seemed to pass before my eyes, and for a moment I heard such music as they play in heaven. You don't understand me yet, Ernest; I am fierce, I know, but sometimes I think my heart is deep as the sea, and I can love with ten times the strength of the shallow women round me; and as I can love, so I can hate."

This was not reassuring intelligence to Ernest.

"You are a strange girl," he said, feebly.

"Yes," she answered, with a smile, "I know I am strange; but while I am with you I feel so good, and when you are away all my life is a void, in which bitter thoughts flit about like bats. But there, good night. I shall see you at the Smythes' dance to-morrow, shall I not? You will dance with me, will you not? And you must not dance with Eva, remember; at least not too much, or I shall get jealous, and that will be bad for us both. And now good night, my dear, good night," and again she put up her face to be kissed.

He kissed it; he had no alternative; and she left him swiftly. He watched her retreating form till it vanished in the shadows, and then he sat down upon a stone, wiped his forehead and whistled.

Well might he whistle.

CHAPTER VIII.

A GARDEN IDYL.

Ernest did not sleep well that night; the scene of the evening haunted his dreams, and he awoke with that sense of oppression that impartially follows on the heels of misfortune, folly and lobster salad. Nor did the broad light of the summer day disperse his sorrows; indeed, it only served to define them more clearly. Ernest was a very inexperienced youth, but inexperienced as he was he could not but recognize that he had let himself in for an awkward business. He was not in the smallest degree in love with Florence Ceswick; indeed, his predominant feeling toward her was one of fear. She was, as he had said, so terribly in earnest. In short, though she was barely a year older than himself, she was a woman possessed of a strength of purpose and a rigidity of will that few of her sex ever attain to at any period of their lives. This he had guessed long ago; but what he had not guessed was that all the tide of her life set so strongly toward himself. That unlucky kiss had, as it were, shot the bolt of the sluice gates, and now he was in a fair way to be overwhelmed by the rush of the waters. What course of action he had best take with her now it was beyond his powers to decide. He thought of taking Dorothy into his confidence and asking her advice, but instinctively he shrunk from doing so. Then he thought of Jeremy, only, however, to reject the idea. What would Jeremy know of such things? He little guessed that Jeremy was swelling with a secret of his own, of which he was too shy to deliver himself. It seemed to Ernest, the more he considered the matter, that there was only one safe course for him to follow, and that was to run away. It would be ignominious, it is true, but at any rate Florence could not run after him. He made arrangements to meet a friend and go for a tour with him to France toward the end of the month of August, or about five weeks from the present date. These arrangements he now determined to modify; he would go for his tour at once.

Partially comforted by these reflections, he dressed himself that evening for the dance at the Smythes, where he was to meet Florence, who, however, he gratefully reflected, could not expect him to kiss her there. The dance was to follow a lawn tennis party, to which Dorothy, accompanied by Jeremy, had already gone, Ernest having, for reasons best known to himself, declined to go to the lawn tennis, preferring to follow them to the dance.

When he entered the ballroom at the Smythes the first quadrille was in progress. Making his way up the room, Ernest soon came upon Florence Ceswick, who was sitting with Dorothy, while in the background loomed Jeremy's gigantic form. Both the girls appeared to be waiting for him, for on his approach Florence, by a movement of her dress, and an almost imperceptible motion of her hand, at once made room for him on the bench beside her, and invited him to sit down. He did so.

"You are late," she said; "why did you not come to the lawn tennis?"

"I thought that our party was sufficiently represented," he answered, lamely nodding toward Jeremy and his sister.

"Why are you not dancing?"

"Because nobody asked me," she said, sharply; "and besides I was waiting for you."

"Jeremy," said Ernest, "Florence says that you didn't ask her to dance."

"Don't talk humbug, Ernest; you know I don't dance."

"No, indeed," put in Dorothy, "it is easy to see that; I never saw anybody look so miserable as you do."

"Or so big," said Florence, consolingly.

Jeremy sunk back into his corner and tried to look smaller. His sister was right; a dance was untold misery to him. The quadrille had ceased by now, and presently the band struck up a waltz, which Ernest danced with Florence. They both waltzed well, and Ernest kept going as much as possible, perhaps in order to give no opportunity for conversation. At any rate no allusion was made to the events of the previous evening.

"Where are your aunt and sister, Florence?" he asked, as he led her back to her seat.

"They are coming presently," she answered, shortly.

The next dance was a galop and this he danced with Dorothy, whose slim figure looked, in the white muslin dress she wore, more like that of a child than a grown woman. But child or woman, her general appearance was singularly pleasing and attractive. Ernest thought he had never seen the quaint, puckered, little face, with the two steady blue eyes in it, look so attractive. Not that it was pretty—it was not, but it was a face with a great deal of thought in it, and, moreover, it was a face through which the goodness of its owner seemed to shine like the light through a lamp.

"You look so nice to-night, Dolly," said Ernest.

She flushed with pleasure, and answered simply, "I am glad you think so."

"Yes, I do think so; you are really pretty."

"Nonsense, Ernest! Can't you find some other butt to practice your compliments on? What is the good of wasting them on me? I am going to sit down."

"Really, Doll, I don't know what has come to you lately, you have grown so cross."

She sighed as she answered gently: "No more do I, Ernest. I did not mean to speak crossly, but you should not make fun of me. Ah, here comes Miss Ceswick and Eva."

They had rejoined Florence and Jeremy. The two ladies were seated, while Ernest and Jeremy were standing, the former in front of them, the latter against the wall behind, for they were gathered at the topmost end of the long room. At Dorothy's announcement both the lads bent forward to look down the room, and both the women fixed their eyes on Ernest's face anxiously, expectantly, something as a criminal fixes his eyes on the foreman of a jury who is about to pronounce words that will one way or another affect all his life.

"I don't see them," said Ernest, carelessly. "Oh, here they come. By George!"

Whatever those two women were looking for in his face, they had found it, and, to all appearance, it pleased them very little. Dorothy turned pale, and leaned back with a faint smile of resignation; she had expected it, that smile seemed to say; but the blood flamed like a danger flag into Florence's haughty features—there was no resignation there. And meanwhile Ernest was staring down the room, quite unaware of the little comedy that was going on round him; so was Jeremy, and so was every other man who was there to stare.

And this was what they were staring at: Up the center of the long room walked, or rather swept, Miss Ceswick, for even at her advanced age she moved like a queen, and at any other time her appearance would in itself have been sufficient to excite remark. But people were not looking at Miss Ceswick, but rather at the radiant creature who accompanied her, and whose stature dwarfed her, tall as she was. Eva Ceswick, for it was she, was dressed in white soie de Chine, in the bosom of which was fixed a single rose. The dress was cut low, and her splendid neck and arms were entirely without ornament. In the masses of dark hair, which was coiled like a coronet round her head, there glistened a diamond star. Simple as was her costume, there was a grandeur about it that struck the whole room; but in truth it sprung from the almost perfect beauty of the woman who wore it. Any dress would have looked beautiful upon that noble form, that towered so high, and yet seemed to float up the room with the grace of a swan and sway like a willow in the wind. But her loveliness did not end there. From those dark eyes there shone a light that few men could look upon and forget, and yet there was nothing bold about it. It was like the light of a star.

On she came, her lips half parted, seemingly unconscious of the admiration she was attracting, eclipsing all other women as she passed, and making her beauty, that before had seemed bright enough, look poor and mean beside her own. It took but a few seconds, ten perhaps, for her to walk up the room, and yet to Ernest it seemed long before her eyes met his own, and something passed from them into his heart that remained there all his life.

His gaze made her blush a little, it was so unmistakable. She guessed who he was, and passed him with a little inclination of her head.

"Well, here we are at last," she said, addressing her sister in her musical pure voice. "What do you think, something went wrong with the wheel of the fly, and we had to stop to get it mended."

"Indeed!" answered Florence; "I thought that perhaps you came late in order to make a more effective entry."

"Florence," said her aunt, reprovingly, "you should not say such things."

Florence did not answer, but put her lace handkerchief to her lip. She had bitten it till the blood ran.

By this time Ernest had recovered himself. He saw several young fellows bearing down upon them, and knew what they were after.

"Miss Ceswick," he said, "will you introduce me?"

No sooner said than done, and at that moment the band began to play a waltz. In five seconds more she was floating down the room upon his arm, and the advancing young gentlemen were left lamenting, and, if the truth must be told, anathematizing "that puppy Kershaw" beneath their breath.

There was a spirit in their feet; she danced divinely. Lightly leaning on his arm, they swept round the room, the incarnation of youthful strength and beauty, and, as they passed, even sour old Lady Asteigh lowered her ancient nose an inch or more, and deigned to ask who that handsome young man dancing with the "tall girl" was? Presently they halted, and Ernest observed a more than usually intrepid man coming toward them, with the design, no doubt, of obtaining an introduction and the promise of dances. But again he was equal to the occasion.

"Have you a card?" he asked.

"Oh, yes."

"Will you allow me to put my name down for another dance? I think that our steps suit."

"Yes, we get on nicely. Here it is."

Ernest took it. The young man had arrived now, and was hovering around and glowering. Ernest nodded to him cheerfully, and "put his name" very much down, indeed for no less than three dances and an extra.

Eva opened her eyes a little, but she said nothing; their steps suited so very well.

"May I ask you, Kershaw——" began his would be rival.

"Oh, certainly," answered Ernest, benignly, "I will be with you presently," and they floated off again on the rising wave of the music.

When the dance ended they stopped just by the spot where Miss Ceswick was sitting. Florence and Dorothy were both dancing, but Jeremy, who did not dance, was standing by her, looking as sulky as a bear with a sore head. Eva stretched out her hand to him with a smile.

"I hope that you are going to dance with me, Mr. Jones," she said.

"I don't dance," he answered curtly, and walked away.

She gazed after him wonderingly; his manner was decidedly rude.

"I do not think that Mr. Jones is in a good temper," she said to Ernest, with a smile.

"Oh, he is a queer fellow; going out always makes him cross," he answered, carelessly.

Then the gathering phalanx of would be partners marched in and took possession, and Ernest had to retire.

* * * * * * * *

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

A New Zealand Park.

To Hen Hen has presented to the New Zealand government for a public park the "wonderland" of that country, including the volcano Tongariro, the extinct volcano Ruapehu, Mount Ngaruahoe, and the hot lake district. To Hen Hen is a great chief of the Ngatutawharetea Maories.—Chicago Tribune.

Pet Phrases in Prayers.

The following is an expression which always occurred in President Day's prayers: "We are the degenerate plants of a strange vine." An old Litchfield deacon used to have this pet phrase: "When, oh, Lord, the clouds of the valley shall fall on this dilapidated form."—Hartford Religious Herald.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

The *Chester County Democrat* published at West Chester is booming the name of Robert E. Monaghan as candidate for Supreme Judge. Mr. Monaghan is a prominent attorney of Chester county, a ripe scholar and upright citizen, and is held in high esteem by men of all parties. His name was prominently mentioned for the office during the Pattison campaign. He is a democrat because he believes in the principles of democracy and is not an office seeker. The democratic party would make no mistake should they nominate Mr. Monaghan.

Whoever is nominated by the Democratic state convention as a candidate for Supreme Judge, should be just such a man as would be named for the position if the chances of success were beyond any doubt. The mere fact that there is an overwhelming majority against us should not lead the party into the error of naming any third rate lawyer who is unknown outside of his own county. It is all the more necessary to nominate a strong man, and endeavor to cut down the majority. With such material as Judge Cummin, Judge Pershing, Judge Albright, Mortimer F. Elliott, Robert E. Monaghan and other distinguished jurists and lawyers to select from, there is no reason why the office should go begging.

THOSE TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

EDS. COLUMBIAN.

Temperance workers are engaged in a good cause, and they will no doubt be able to accomplish much good if they go at it in the right way, but they are liable to make mistakes, and one of these appears in the shape of resolutions attacking the court for not establishing prohibition in this county. If their efforts were directed towards prohibitory legislation, instead of asking the court to do what Chief Justice Agnew, himself a strong temperance advocate, says in an opinion of the Supreme Court ought not to be done by the courts, namely, refuse all licenses without cause shown, they would be much surer of eventually reaching some practical result.

It has been said again and again that courts are constituted to administer the laws, not to make them. The laws of the state provide for the granting of licenses, and the courts are sworn to carry out the laws as they find them. "But," say our temperance friends, "the matter is entirely in the discretion of the court, and it can refuse all licenses, if it chooses." In reply to this the Supreme Court has said that the Judge who arbitrarily refuses all licenses, is not exercising judicial discretion, and not carrying out the law; that is, he is merely enforcing his own private opinions. Were it only a matter of private opinion the large majority of Judges in this state would grant no licenses, but the law requires them to decide according to the circumstances of each case.

When resolutions are passed by a convention assembled as a christian body, they ought to state the exact truth, and no mistakes should be made either through ignorance or intention. The impression given by these resolutions is that the court "utterly disregarded them, and spoke of them as entitled to no weight." There is a suppression of fact here that is not justifiable. After hearing the remonstrance referred to, and a long argument thereon, the associates being alone upon the bench stated that they had consulted with the President Judge and he was of the opinion that the remonstrance, being general in its character, was not *legally* entitled to consideration. This opinion was based upon the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in Reed's Appeal, that remonstrances shall be particular and unless they are so they are not to be regarded by the court.

The remonstrances did not comply with the rules of court, nor with the law of the state as laid down by the highest authority, and therefore it was properly rejected. Prohibition cannot be secured in the manner attempted by the Sunday school convention. It must be done by legislation, and can be brought about in no other way. Efforts to secure this result are most commendable, and when properly directed great good can be done by educating the people up to the proper standard, but it is intemperate temperance to seek it through a tribunal that has no power to grant it, and in a manner not in compliance with law, and then censure the court for refusing to overrule its superior authority.

I am not advocating the license system, and I shall hail the day with delight when the state and nation are emancipated from the great evil of intoxication. If the majority of the people of Pennsylvania shall say, when the opportunity is given them, that no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold within the commonwealth I shall be content, but there is no law now that authorizes any tribunal to establish local prohibition, and until such law is made by the proper branch of the state government we must abide by the statute books. LEX.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 13th, 1887.

I may mention as an echo of the National Drill, that half of the small boys of Washington are so thoroughly infused with the military ardor of the times, that daily they can be seen in bands, marching on the streets, wearing paper caps, with sticks for guns, while the uniform of these soldiers in embryo is really picturesque, and they present arms and drill to the tap of the drum with pretty fair precision.

The only colored man in the Signal Service has been dismissed for inefficiency and irregularity of moral conduct after he has had a better chance of reform than would be given a white man under similar circumstances.

Recently a great number of printers have been discharged by Public Printer Benedict, and there will be quite a number of clerks dismissed from the Patent Office and the Treasury on July 1—the reduction in force being made necessary by a decreased appropriation bill.

The almost forgotten fact that Wm. A. Wheeler acted as Vice-President of the United States one term, was recalled by his death, and half-masting the flags on public buildings in this city on the day of his funeral. Mr. Wheeler, after retiring from office, like Hayes, his principal in the theft of the Presidency in 1876, dropped from public regard, with the contempt and execration of all truly honest men, living the remainder of his days in such painful remorse and obscurity, that both his mind and body became the easy prey of insidious disease.

The people of Washington are gratified to learn of the improvement in the condition of their beloved fellow citizen, the wealthy banker and philanthropist, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who was lately prostrated with paralysis, which at first caused much concern. Mr. Corcoran's large benefactions to the city are the famous Corcoran Art Gallery, with its fine collections of paintings and pictures, and the Louise Home, where gentlewomen in reduced circumstances may find refuge in their declining days. Although Mr. Corcoran is in his 89th year, it is hoped he may yet be spared for years of beneficence and usefulness for he is an honor and a blessing to his country and to the world.

The National Rifles have accepted an invitation to participate in the competive drill at Chicago, next October. The Western boys would do well to look to their laurels, if they expect to defeat the Capital's crack company.

There is a curious coincidence in the fact that no sooner does the man from Maine set sail for Europe than the Irish-American club of New York begins to boom Mr. Blaine for President declaring that while they have no objection to other candidates, the head of the old ticket is the man of their choice above all others. Well, the Democrats will fervently wish the Irish-Americans success in their endeavor to renominate Mr. Blaine, but fear that hope will not be realized. This Blaine talk, and the further fact that the New Hampshire Republicans have resurrected, and are about to send to the U. S. Senate "Bill" Chandler, political boss, notorious corruptionist, and as bad as all, the fraudulent President's tool and underling, conclusively demonstrates that more than one defeat will be required to chasten the Republican party.

If the people of Washington could decide the question, I beleive Secretary Lamar would surely succeed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court, but we have it from good authority that the Secretary does not desire the position as it would shelve him for life, and deprive the Nation—as his friends think—of the great ability of this eminent statesman in its cabinets and councils, where he is best fitted to serve and shine.

As the Grand Army of the Republic is incubating another "Dependent Pension Bill," which they will urge the next Congress to pass, it is probable that President Cleveland's veto will again be the country's only safeguard against a measure so unjust and ruinous.

President Cleveland, on his way to Washington from the North woods of New York, where he has been investigating personally the "disputed fisheries" question stopped at Albany and dined with Gov. Hill, which the politicians of all shades believe evidences such cordiality between these distinguished Democrats they will not be rivals for Presidential honors. The President and Col. Lamont were much benefitted by their outing, though both are badly sunburned and show many marks of their contests with black flies and mountain mosquitos. Mrs. Cleveland did not return with the President but will spend the next fortnight visiting her friends at Oswego, New York.

Married Women's Property.

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

Governor Beaver has approved the act known as the married persons' property act. Its provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter marriage shall not be held to impose any disability on or incapacity in a married woman as to the acquisition, ownership, possession, control, use or disposition of property of any kind real and personal, or her right and power to make contracts of any kind in any trade or business in which she may engage, or for necessaries, and for the use, enjoyment and improvement of her separate estate, and to give obligations binding herself therefor; but every married woman shall have the same right to acquire, hold, possess, improve, control, use or dispose of her property, real and personal, in possession or expectancy, in the same manner as if she were a femme sole, without the intervention of any trustee, and with all the rights and liabilities incident thereto, except as herein provided, as if she were not married, and property of every kind owned, acquired or earned by a woman before or during her marriage shall belong to her and not to her husband or to his creditors; provided, however, that a married woman shall have no power to mortgage or convey her real estate unless her husband join in such mortgage or conveyance.

SECTION 2. A married woman shall be capable of entering into and rendering herself liable upon any contract relating to any trade or business in which she may engage, or for necessaries, and for the use, enjoyment and improvement of her separate estate to, and of suing and being sued either upon such contracts, or for torts done to or committed by her, in all respects as if she were a femme sole; and her husband need not be joined with her as plaintiff or defendant, or be made a party to any action, suit or legal proceeding of any kind brought by or against her in her individual right; and any debt, damages or costs recovered by her in any such action, suit or proceeding, shall be her separate property, and any debt, damages or costs recovered against her in any such action, suit or other proceeding, shall be payable out of her separate property and not otherwise; provided, however, that nothing in this or the preceding section shall enable a married woman to become accommodation, endorser, guarantor or surety for another.

SECTION 3. A married woman may make, execute and deliver leases of her property, real and personal, and assignments, transfers and sales of her separate personal property, and notes, bills, drafts, bonds or obligations of any kind and appoint attorneys to act for her, and it shall not be necessary for her husband to be made a party thereto or joined therein.

SECTION 4. Husband and wife shall have the same civil remedies upon contracts in their own name and right against all persons for the protection and recovery of their separate property as unmarried persons.

SECTION 5. A married woman may dispose of her property, real and personal, by last will and testament, in writing, signed by her or manifested by her mark or cross made by her at the end thereof, in the same manner as if she were unmarried, and hereafter a will executed by a woman before marriage shall not be deemed to be revoked by her subsequent marriage.

An Act.

PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all wholesale dealers, brewers, distillers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers and agents having stores or offices within this Commonwealth dealing in intoxicating liquors, either spirituous, vinous or malt, shall pay for each separate store, brewery, distillery, rectifying or compounding establishment or agency, an annual license, in cities of the first, second and third classes, the sum of five hundred dollars; in all other cities, the sum of three hundred dollars; in boroughs, the sum of two hundred dollars, and in townships, the sum of one hundred dollars, which sum shall be paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth

SECTION 2. Licenses shall be granted only by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, in such manner as is provided by existing laws, and shall be for one year from a date fixed by rule or standing order of said court: the said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel: *Provided,* That for the present year licenses may be granted under previous laws at any session fixed by said court, not later than June thirty: *Provided further,* That it shall not be lawful for any rectifier, compounder, wholesale dealer, storekeeper, agent or bottler to sell in less quantities than one quart, and distillers, brewers and manufacturers shall not sell in less quantities than one gallon.

SECTION 3. That all bottlers within this Commonwealth shall be required to procure license from the court of quarter sessions of the respective counties in which they are located, in the manner provided for in the second section of this act, for which they shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars in cities of the first, second and third classes, one hundred dollars in all other cities, boroughs and townships: *Provided,* That no bottler shall be permitted to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors to be drank upon the premises where sold, nor at any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

APPROVED—The 24th day of May, A. D. 1887.

JAMES A. BEAVER.

Cleveland at St. Louis.

General Noble and Colonel Dyer have received a long letter from General Sherman in which he discusses at at some length the recent muddle regarding the invitation to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the Grand Army encampment, and in the course of his letter he says: Mr. Cleveland is president of the United States by a fair election of all our people, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States is free to come and go wherever the jurisdiction of this our national government, extends. He may visit any fort or ship where the national flag will be lowered to manifest respect to him and his office, and should a foreign ship fail to do him full honors none will be so quick to resent an insult as the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who periled life and limb to make that flag respected at home and abroad. The idea of his being insulted, much less endangered, should he be on the stand alongside of our commander-in-chief, General Fairchild, when the Grand Army is passing in review, seems to me monstrous, and I will pledge my life that no Iowa soldier will do so unmanly an act, and should Mr. Cleveland accept the invitation, which I hope he will, to attend the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Louis, I will stand by his side or I will march past in the ranks of Ransom post, as may be ordered by General Fairchild."

They Killed a Crazy Man.

TWO ASYLUM KEEPERS ACCUSED AND ARRESTED.

The arrest of Keepers McHugh and Cleary, of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, was Sunday night reported at Police Headquarters in New York by Capt Hooker, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street station, where the men are locked up. The arrests are the outcome of the autopsy made Saturday by Deputy Coroner W. T. Jenkins, on the body of George Farrish, a violent lunatic, who died, it was said, in consequence of brutal treatment by the keepers in April last. Farrish was removed to the asylum from Bellevue Hospital.

He died April 11 and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, but information coming to the Coroners through a former attendant in the hospital, one Mitchell, indicated that he was the victim of maltreatment. Mitchell said that on the night of April 8 he saw McHugh and Cleary belaboring the lunatic. The poor fellow was crying for mercy, when McHugh, who was on top of the prostrate man, dashed the latter's head several times violently on the boards.

The autopsy, which was made at the cemetery in the presence of Dr. Scholer showed that four ribs were broken on the right side and four on the left. The head was much bruised. On the strength of these developments Coroner Levy on Sunday handed two warrants to Capt. Sanders for the arrest of the keepers. The Captain sent Detective Patrick Gargan with the warrants, and Sunday night the latter returned from the island with the prisoners.

McHugh is a repulsive and vicious looking individual, and this is not the first charge of a similar character against him. Last winter he was accused of having abused a man named Mendelssohn, who was suffering from incipient insanity but who was harmless and docile. After Mendelssohn's removal to Ward's Island, his wife visited him each day, but at the expiration of a week she was told by one of the attendants that her husband wasn't feeling very well and that she could not see him. She persisted, however, declaring that, being his wife, she would be near him. After some futile argument the officers of the institution finally consented, having meanwhile fixed up her husband so as to present a little less shocking appearance.

On entering the room where visitors meet inmates Mendelssohn tottered towards his wife and, falling on her shoulders, sobbed:

"Oh, Lizzie, for God's sake take me home or away from here, or they will kill me."

The poor man's face, it is said, presented a shocking appearance, with bruises and cuts, while he was hardly able to stand. Mrs. Mendelssohn then made some arrangement for the removal of her husband, and one morning soon after started to fetch him down. She was recognized on the island boat by some one from the hospital, who asked her if she was going up to see her husband, and upon answering in the affirmative the stranger said:

"Well, you needn't go up. He is dead, and his body will be down on the next boat."

The body did come down as stated, and through the desire of the friends of the family an investigation into the cause of his death was made. An autopsy showed that two of the man's ribs had been broken, while his body generally was bruised, indicating the most brutal treatment. McHugh was said to have been the guilty person in that case, and though two ex-keepers volunteered to testify in the matter nothing further was ever done.

Barclay Peak Guilty.

Barclay Peak has been found guilty of murder in the first degree on the charge of murdering Mary Anderson at Mount Holly, N. J. The judge's charge was finished at 11:30 Monday morning and at 11.55 the jury retired. It was 2 o'clock when the ringing of the court house bell announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. In a few minutes the court room was packed. Shortly after Constable Burr brought the boy prisoner down the aisle. Peak looked pale and anxious, but he walked down the aisle with a firm step and took a seat in the dock. When the jurors slowly filed in, Peak peered into their faces as if to read his fate—and then he turned away and shook his father, who sat near, by the hand. The boy's mother and sisters stayed away. They knew what the sound of the old court house bell meant, and they dared not enter the room and face Barclay Peak's accuser. The dead girl's parents and her pretty sister, Eva Anderson, were also absent. Some delay was caused by the absence of Mr. Robbins, who had gone to Moorestown, and of Mr. Gaskill, who was at dinner. About half past two o'clock Mr. Gaskill came in, and Foreman Endicott, in response to the court clerk's inquiry, said in a clear voice that rang through the court room, and fell upon Barclay Peak's ears like a knell, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." There was a shuffling of feet and a buzz of voices, and every eye way turned on Barclay Peak. He never winced under the ordeal. Not a muscle of his face moved. His pallor deepened perhaps, but his eye was steady and his lip did not quiver. His head rested, as before, on his hand and he did not change his position. He sat there still and motionless, and for all the emotion he betrayed, he might have had less interest in the scene than any one in the court room. The silence was broken by Mr. Gaskill, who asked that the jury be polled. This was done, every man answering in firm tones: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Then Mr. Gaskill said that he would have some motions to make, but that he desired to consult with his colleague Mr. Robbins. Judge Parker said he would adjourn the court until the 25th inst., when the counsel for Barclay Peak could appear. The people slowly surged out, and Barclay Peak was led back to his cell. After the adjournment of court, Joseph W. Endicott, the foreman of the jury, said: "We stood for conviction from the first. We took only one ballot. First we voted as to whether the girl committed suicide, then as to whether it was murder in the first degree. Only one vote was needed to decide each of these three points. There was no hesitation; no argument was needed; but we all felt that we could not bring in any other verdict. I think our prompt action reflects credit upon us for our fidelity and our desire to do our duty. I wish we could have brought in another verdict, but it was impossible."

Bishop Stevens Dead.

Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania Protestant Episcopal church, died at his residence in Philadelphia at 9:10 o'clock Saturday morning, after a protracted illness.

Bishop Stevens is the fourth Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania and was born in Bath, Me., on the 13th day of July, 1815. He was educated in Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and then spent over two years in foreign travel. He graduated as an M. D. in Dartmouth college and practiced his profession in Savannah, Ga., nearly five years. Shortly afterwards he began studying theology under the bishop of Georgia. He was ordained into the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Elliott, Jan. 7, 1844. He rose rapidly in ecclesiastical preferment and in 1848 became rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia. He remained there until January 2, 1862, when he was consecrated assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, and upon the death of Bishop Potter in 1865, he became the bishop of Pennsylvania. In that same year the diocese was divided and the see of Pittsburg was created. In 1871 the diocese of Central Pennsylvania was created, under which Lancaster is situated and over which Bishop M. A. De Wolfe Howe presides. In 1868 Bishop Stevens was appointed to take charge of the American Episcopal churches on the continent of Europe, which post he held for six years.

Bishop Stevens was a voluminous writer and was one of the most scholarly men of his church. Bishop Whitaker formerly bishop of Montana, and elected last year as coadjutor to Bishop Stevens, now becomes bishop of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania railroad has made a traffic agreement with the D. & H. Canal company, by which it be enabled to use the lines of the latter, in reaching points in Central and Eastern New York. It is further reported that the Pennsylvania has completed its plans for the erection of elevated tracks through Jersey City, and the intention is to transfer passengers on double-decked ferry boats, connected at the New York city station, with the branch lines of the Manhattan Elevated road, which is to be built to the ferries. The rumor that the Pennsylvania is to build a tunnel under the Hudson is without foundation, and probably had its origin in the fact that work has lately been resumed on the original Hudson River Tunnel.

Of Interest To Laborers.

A LAW REQUIRING THE PAYMENT OF WAGES EVERY TWO WEEKS.

The Legislature passed an act, which has since received the signature of the Governor, providing for the payment semi-monthly of all wage workers in this Commonwealth. The act will go into effect in two months from the date of its approval by the Governor. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That every individual firm, association or corporation employing wage workers, skilled or ordinary laborers, engaged at manual or clerical work, in the business of mining or manufacturing, or any other employe, shall make payment twice in each month in lawful money of the United States to the said employes, laborers and wage workers or to the authorized representatives, the first payment to be made between the first and fifteenth and the second payment between the fifteenth and thirtieth of each month, the full net amount of wages or earning due said employes, laborers and wage workers upon the first and fifteeth instant of each and every month wherein such payments are made. And in case an individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer shall neglect or refuse to make payment upon the dates herein set forth to wage workers, laborers or other employes by or with the authority of such individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer, then such amount of wages or earning shall be and become a legal claim against such individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer, and shall be recoverable by law, with interest from the date such amount is due.

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. **Peculiar** It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. **To Itself** If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

The names announced under this heading are subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, July 26, 1887. The Delegate Election will be held on Saturday, July 23, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
C. H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
N. P. MOORE,
of Hemlock Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
G. W. STERNER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
Of Briarcreek.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
H. C. KELCHNER,
Of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
Of Centre Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WASHINGTON PARR,
Of Franklin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
L. M. CREVELING,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS HOWELL,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver Twp.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned, appointed Trustee, will sell on the premises, in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, July 9, 1887,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in said county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of Michael Watts and William Patterson, on the east by public road leading from Bunker Hill to Centre school house, and also by lands of Joseph Albertson, on the south by lands of William Reece and on the west by lands of Wesley Morris and Isaac Heacock, containing about

66 ACRES

of land, more or less, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for drawing deed.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff,
IKELER & HERRING, Attys. [J17] Trustee.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.

The Bloomsburg School Board will hold a regular meeting on Friday evening, June 24, 1887, at which time teachers for the ensuing year will be selected. All applications should be sent to the Secretary on or before that day.

J. J. LAWALL, Secretary. I. H. HAGENBUCH, President.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY A. CLAYTON, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute the balance in the hands of C. C. Evans, adm'r, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Berwick, on Saturday, June 11, 1887, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties having claims against the said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

m20 C. B. JACKSON, Auditor

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1887.

Tax rate 4 mills for school purposes and 1 mill for building purposes on the dollar valuation.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector, DR.

To balance on duplicate '85-6	$1500 00	$1500 00	
CR.			
By additional exonerations on on duplicate 1885-6 less commission	14 70		
By amount paid treasurer	1485 30	1500 00	

RICHARD STILES, Collector. DR.

To duplicate for 1886-7	8361 91		8361 91
CR.			
Sept 15, '86, by amt paid treasurer	5216 89		
By 5 per cent abatement	280 50		
By 2 per cent commission	112 17	5609 56	
Jan 15, '87, by amt paid treasurer	853 04		
By 5 per cent commission	44 90	897 94	
By exonerations errors in Assess	48 62		
By returned to commissioners	7 50		
By exonerations	47 70	103 82	
By amt paid treasurer		863 46	
Balance on duplicate		887 13	8361 91

STEPHEN KNORR, Treasurer. DR.

To amt from former treasurer	436 35	
" " " collector	1485 30	
To amt from present collector	6933 39	
To amt from state appropriation	817 96	
To amt from C W Eves	149 63	9822 63
CR.		
By orders redeemed	6934 98	
By coupons paid $132,00 less state tax $6.60	125 40	
By Bonds Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 65 paid	2100 00	
By interest on same from July 1, 1886 until paid less state tax	13 46	
By treasurer's commission 2 per cent on $9173 84	183 47	
Balance in treasury	465 32	9822 63

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT. DR.

To tax levied for building purposes	1532 48	
To balance from former collector	250 00	
To balance from former treasurer	40 21	
To amt from C W Eves balance on Welsh Hill property	149 63	
To amt borrowed from School Fund	419 75	2392 07
CR.		
By amt paid for $132.00 coupons less state tax $6.60	125 40	
By bond No. 56 due July 1, '86 paid	500 00	
By bond No. 57 due July 1, '86 paid	500 00	
By bond No. 58 due July 1, '86 paid	200 00	
By bond No. 59 due July 1, '86 paid	100 00	
By bond No. 60 due July 1, '86 paid	100 00	
By bond No. 61 due July 1, '86 paid	100 00	
By bond No, 63 due July 1, '87 paid	500 00	
By bond No, 65 due July 1, '87 paid	100 00	
By interest on same from July 1, 1886 until paid less state tax	13 46	
By treasurer's commission on $2238.86	44 77	
By discount for prompt payment	56 10	
By exonerations on duplicate 1886-7	9 75	
By returned to commissioners	1 50	
By exonerations for erroneous assessments	9 74	
By collector's commission	31 35	2392 07

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT. DR.

To amt levied for school purposes	6829 43	
To amt due from former collector	1250 00	
To amt rec'd from former treas	396 14	
To state appropriation	817 96	9293 53
CR.		
By amt paid 16 teachers	5160 00	
By amt paid 2 janitors	400 00	
" " " " during holidays	20 00	
By amt paid auditors	3 00	
" " Bloom Water Co.	21 00	
" " Republican, advertising statem't, blanks, etc	31 25	
By amt paid Sentinel advertising statement, etc.	21 00	
By amt paid Columbian, notice to teachers	1 00	
By amt paid F P Davis, wood,	7 50	
" " Thos Ingold, work	5 00	
" " E C Jones, cleaning and repairs	38 87	
By amt paid A W Fry cleaning and repairs	44 00	
By amt pd E A Searles, et al, inside painting, Third St	118 30	
By amt paid P K Vannatta, outside painting, Fifth St	87 00	
By amt pa'd Casey & Dawson, repairs to blackboard, and walling in boiler	35 67	
By amt paid Creasy & Wells, lumber	19 88	
By amt pa'd H G Eshleman & Co, plumbing	47 17	
By amt pd D A Creasy, supplies	1 25	
" " C W Neal & Bro, coal	204 30	
" " P S Moyer, repairs	13 12	
" " N Y Silicate Slate Co	9 45	
" " Davis Brooks, organ repairs	2 00	
By amt pd Wm Rabb, supplies	30	
" " E B Brower, repairs and extensions to steam heater, Third street	226 70	
By amt pd J R Schuyler & Co, supplies	20 24	
By amt paid Fred Schwinn, hauling	50	
By amt paid C M Drinker, key,	50	
" " Peter Jones, repair	5 15	
" " C L Rupert, clock	1 50	
" " G M & J K Lockard lumber	1 97	
By amt pd School Fur. Co	31 20	
" " L E Wharey, repairs	13 46	
" " Baker, Smith & Co, grates	18 29	
By amt paid M J Williams, repairing 8 organs	40 00	
By amt paid J A Cox, brick	2 75	
" " Wm Neal & Sons, fire brick	3 58	
By amt pd H Yost & Son, repairs	75	
" " S M Hess, agt, grates	12 12	
" " G A Clark, supplies	10 77	
" " J J Brower, "	16 25	
" " O A Jacoby, coal	3 25	
" " C A Kleim, supplies	1 35	
" " J H Mercer, "	24 34	
" " H. C. Eshleman, plumbing	7 45	
By amt paid Moyer Bros, paint, materials, etc	69 30	
By amt paid Jos Decker, fence,	7 00	6809 98
" collector's commission	125 72	
" treasurer's "	128 70	
" secretary's salary	125 00	
By exonerations allowed	37 96	
By returns to commissioners	6 00	
By erroneous assessments	38 88	
By exonerations duplicate 1885-6, less commissions	14 70	
By discount for prompt paym't	224 40	
By amt due from collector	887 13	
By amt loaned to building fund	419 75	
Balance in treasury	465 32	2483 55
		9293 53
By loan to building fund		419 75

STATEMENT OF BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 1, 1887.

No 62. Bond issued to D Stroup due July 1, 1887	500 00	
Int from July 1, '86, to June 1, '87	27 50	527 50
No 64. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown, due July 1, 1887	200 00	
Int from Jan 1, '87, to June 1, '87	5 00	205 00
No 66. Bond issued to J J Brown, due July 1, '87	200 00	
Int from Jan 1, '87, to June 1, '87	5 00	205 00
No 67. Bond issued to R W Smith, due July 1, '87	100 00	
Int from Jan 1, to June 1, '87	2 50	102 50
Bonded indebtedness		$1040 00
ASSETS.		
Amt due from collector	887 13	
Amt in treasury	465 32	1352 45
LIABILITIES.		
Bonds, and int due on same till June 1, '87	1040 00	
Assets in excess of liabilities	312 45	

JOHN J. LAWALL, Pres.

Attest:
JAS. C. BROWN, Sec'y.

We, the undersigned auditors, having examined the above accounts, statements and vouchers as presented by the treasurer and secretary, find them correct, and herewith approve the same.

Bloomsburg, May 30, 1887.

W. M. E. RINKER,
F. D. DENTLER, } Auditors.
JOS. GARRISON,

June 3, 4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA SAVAGE, DEC'D.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute funds in hands of executor, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Ikeler & Herring, Esqs., in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on Friday, July 8, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

June17 C. E. GEYER, Auditor.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.

A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STANDARD ROTARY Sewing Machine*, the finest and best Rotary Sewing Machine in the world.

Before purchasing write for Catalogues to J. SALTZER'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

6 PER CENT. GUARANTEED BOND, ISSUED BY THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Bond is purchaseable in annual, semi-annual and quarterly instalments. Its face value, together with surplus accumulation (estimated to be as much more), is payable at the end of twenty-five years.

It guarantees to the holder, in the event of death occurring within the twenty-five years, an annual interest of six per cent. upon the Bond—a sum greater for most ages than all the instalments paid.

ILLUSTRATION.

BOND FOR $10,000; ANNUAL INSTALMENT, $450.

Amount payable as a death-claim, 1st year, $10,600
" " " " " 2d " 11,200
" " " " " 3d " 11,800
" " " " " 4th " 12,400
" " " " " 5th " 13,000
Amount payable as a death-claim, 10th year, $16,000
" " " " " 15th " 19,000
" " " " " 20th " 22,000
" " " " " 25th " 25,000

At the end of the 25th year will be payable the face of the Bond, $10,000
Together with the accumulated surplus, estimated at 10,000
Making a total of $20,000

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SINGLE THOUSANDS AND UPWARDS, AND ARE WITHIN THE MEANS OF EVERY PRUDENT MAN.

Frank D. Koons, District Agent,
P. O. BOX 246, SCRANTON, PA. [jun17.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

TUESDAY, July 12, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or lot of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Northwardly by Second street, eastwardly by lot of C. F. Knapp, southwardly by Green Alley and westwardly by lot No. 17 of John Wagonseller. Said lot being marked and numbered as lot No. 16 in plan of Snyder's addition to the town of Bloomsburg, whereon is erected a two-storied frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Silas Hess, adm'r of Martha Hartman, deceased, vs. Phineas Leiser, and to be sold as the property of Phineas Leiser.

SAMUEL SMITH,
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attys. Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, June 18, 1887,

at 3 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Berwick, in Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning sixty and three-fourths feet from the corner of Second and Pine streets, thence along Pine street sixty feet, thence forty-nine and one-half feet, parallel with Third street, thence along lot number fifty, sixty feet, thence parallel with Second street forty-nine and one-half feet to the place of beginning, said lot being part of lot number forty-nine, as laid down in the plot of Berwick, being sixty feet front on Pine street, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of George W. Smith vs. Jacob Fisher, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Fisher.

SAMUEL SMITH,
EVANS, Atty. Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Penn'a, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, June 20, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Penn'a, bounded as follows: On the north by Ranslow George, on the east by land of Ranslow George, on the south by lands of David Leiby and Jacob Artley, and on the west by land of Edward Rhoads, containing eleven acres, more or less, whereon are erected a one and a half story dwelling house, a stable and a blacksmith shop, a lot of young fruit trees on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Ranslow George, adm'r of Elias George, dec'd, vs. Daniel Rhoads, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Rhoads.

ZARR, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

Among the records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, it is inter alia, thus contained:

In the matter of the Estate of Jacob Demott, dec'd.

And now May 2, 1887, upon motion of Messrs. Boyer and McDevitt, att'y's for Exceptions to account filed, the Court appoints N. U. Funk, Esq., auditor, to re-state account, pass upon the exceptions filed, and make distribution, according to law.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records this 21st day of May, A. D. 1887.

WM. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the foregoing appointment at his office, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

N. U. FUNK,
may27. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of Noah Arndt, late of Montour Township, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned adm'r., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

JACOB E. KRUM, Administrator,
LITTLES, Attys. [J17] Catawissa, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl	4.00 to 6	
Butter	14	16
Eggs	14	16
Potatoes	65	75
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	8	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	60	75
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undesigned, administrator of Elias Baylor, late of Limestone township, Montour county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the undivided one-half interest of said decedent in a tract of land, in Montour township, Columbia county, bounded and destribed as follows: Beginning at a stone in a public road, thence along said public road and land of G. Volkner south eighty-five degrees east forty-six and three-tenths degrees to a stone, thence south sixty-eight degrees east, thirty-two and six-tenths degrees to a stone, thence along land of Frederick Stonger south two degrees, seventeen minutes east, thirty-three and seventy-five one hundredths perches to a stone, thence along land of John H. Elfert, north eighty-two and one-half degrees west, forty-four perches to a chestnut, north eighty-one and one-fourth degrees west, thirty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of Jacob Hartman and Henry Christian, north three degrees and twelve minutes east thirty-eight and six-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

18 ACRES

and 127 perches.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-half the balance on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. [J10 PETER CLEMENS, Adm'r.

"London Hearing Horn."

Send for Price to

Wm. E. Warner,
Dealer in Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Batteries, Crutches, &c.
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,
SCRANTON, PA.
apr22-6ms.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

—0—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 a. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—0—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:48 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A very fine driving mare, also a good Jersey Cow. Apply to
jun10 CLIFTON KNORR.

FOR SALE.—Pair of handsome bay horses six and seven years old, large and strong, good drivers and will work anywhere. Warranted sound and free from faults or blemishes are offered for sale solely for want of use. J. R. SCHUYLER.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

Two rooms on second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, together or separately. Steam heat, gas, water on same floor. Rent low. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.
J. D. SHAFFER, Manager.

WANTED.—Six or eight men to mine soft ore. Apply to W. F. Hafer, New Columbia, Union Co., Pa. 20m6t*

ATTENTION TO FARMERS—J. H. Stecker has for sale machine oil for use of farmers in oiling engines, reapers, mowers, &c. A good article, of superior quality, which he sells at a low price. Call and see. Main street, below market, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Personal.

E. W. Drinker spent Sunday in town.

S. W. Edgar Esq., of Scranton was in town on Monday.

Mr. Lloyd Paxton of Rupert has been slightly ill this week.

H. B. Hess, of Philadelphia, is visiting among friends in town.

John Q. Barclay has given up his position as freight agent at the D. L. & W. depot.

Hon. J. A. Sitser of Tunkhannock held argument court on Monday and Tuesday.

E. B. Tustin, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is at home for his summer vacation.

Harry Kinports, a graduate of the Normal School, and since a successful teacher, visited among friends here last week.

Rev. W. C. Leverett, Col. J. G. Freeze and Geo. E. Elwell attended a church convention at South Bethlehem this week.

Sam Harman returned from his school near Philadelphia last Thursday, and will remain here until the beginning of the fall term of school.

Wm. Leverett, son of Rev. W. C. Leverett, returned Monday evening from California, where he has been for two years engaged in teaching school.

Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Elwell returned from Elmira on Monday. Their grandchildren, Katharine and William Elwell, of Towanda, accompanied them, and went with a party to the North Mountain on Tuesday.

Bass fishing is now in season.

White dresses are beginning to appear.

There will be a big time in Milton on the Fourth.

Corn is coming up finely throughout the county.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

The committee examined the senior class at the Normal school this week.

For Sunday papers call at Moyer Bros. drug store. No delivery hereafter.

The lawn-mower is now getting in its work on the lawns, and is much improving their appearance.

It is said that the past month of May is the only one for many years in which there has been no frost.

School boards can obtain at this office printed blanks for making out their financial statements to post up. 3t

Lawn Tennis is now all the rage here. The members of the club spend much of their time in this delightful recreation.

Soon the glorious Fourth will be here. It will be celebrated in Bloomsburg as usual—by everybody going out of town.

A black snake measuring nearly six feet in length was killed near the Elk Run House at the North Mountain one day last week.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Ida V. Rabb to Mr. Geo. P. Ringler, at the Lutheran church on Thursday, June 23rd, at 9:30 a. m.

A teachers' examination will be held at Berwick, June 18; Catawissa, June 21; Bloomsburg, June 23; Centralia, June 27 and 28. J. S. GRIMES, Co. Supt.

Mr. J. D. Bodine will soon open a store in this town where he will make a specialty in all kinds of oils and paints, and receive and solicit orders for painting and paper hanging.

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

The big opening day at Eagles Mere was on Wednesday, June 15th. The Hotel Eagles Mere and Allegheny Hotel were opened on that day. Hotel Raymond was opened Saturday, June 11th.

Phillips' Domestic Bakery having put in an improved *Seamen ice cream power freezer* can now furnish parties, picnics and festivals at the very lowest rates. Only *creamery cream* used. Give them a trial.

Shipping tags, with or without strings at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now selling excursion tickets at reduced rates to the various summer resorts.

The entire lower portion of Centre county is plagued by an extraordinary visitation of snails. Many gardens have been entirely destroyed. Where they come from is an insolvable mystery.

Samuel Yorks, a skilful fisherman at the North Mountain, one day last week caught a trout which measured something over sixteen inches, probably the largest one caught this season.

The commencement exercises of Lafayette College will be held on the 26-30th inst. The graduating class numbers forty-five members. Wednesday 29th will be commencement day.

Sunday last was children's day. Special services were held in this town in the Methodist church, Presbyterian church and Baptist church. At Espy, special services were held in the Methodist church.

A party of young folks started for Cole's at the North Mountain on Tuesday morning in a four seated stage. They expect to remain some time there fishing for trout and enjoying themselves generally.

The second game of base-ball of the season was played at the base-ball park last Saturday between the Normal nine and a picked nine from town, and resulted in the defeat of the Normal nine by a score of 26 to 18.

We extend our thanks to Mr. Eli Robbins for some fine strawberries left at our office last Wednesday. They were beauties, raised on his own farm near Asbury. The largest berry measured eight inches in circumference.

Don't forget to attend the festival and dance that will be given by the Rescue Hose and Ladder Company at Oak Grove park on Saturday, June 25th. Metherell's orchestra will furnish the music and a good time generally is expected.

The Pittsburg *Times* gives this information: Pineapples, of which there is an abundance now, should not be sliced or cut in any manner. Torn in shreds by a fork and sprinkled with sugar some time before eating is the only proper way to eat this fruit.

Rupert Grove was opened for the season by a public picnic last Saturday, which was well attended. The afternoon and evening were spent in dancing to the music of Prof. Metherell's orchestra; refreshments were served on the ground. Altogether the day was very pleasantly spent.

The ladies of St. Columba's church will hold a festival at Music Hall, formerly Rink, on 3rd St. for the benefit of church, on Friday and Saturday evening, June 17th and 18th. Public are cordially invited. A pleasant time may be expected. Useful and fancy articles remaining over from Fair will be dispose of by auction. 2t

A trout dinner was given at the McHenry House, Benton, last Saturday, and one also on the same day at the Mountain House, kept by P. Kile at the North Mountain. Both were well attended. Fishermen were busy for several days before fishing the trout streams to supply the hotels with the necessary amount of trout.

Eli Mendenhall, step-father of Mrs D. Robbins, died at Town Hill, Luzerne county, on the 9th inst, aged eighty-six years and three months. The burial took place last Saturday, services being held at the Lutheran church, by Rev. F. P. Manhart. The interment was in Rosemont. Deceased was an uncle of county commissioner Eli Mendenhall.

The receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company have given notice that the 6 per cent certificates issued by them under the authority of the United States Court on June 17, 1884, will be redeemed by them on and after June 13. when the interest will cease. These payments will be made from the proceeds of assessments upon the junior securities of the company.

A new mode of swindling farmers is as follows: An agent shows a patented picket fence and gets the farmer to sign a paper giving his consent to having a few sections put up "just for a sample." Following him in due time comes the attorney of the fence company, telling the farmer that the machine he ordered for making the fence has come and the $500, its cost, must be paid immediately. Then a compromise is effected, and $100 secured.

Geo. Rosenstock started Tuesday evening on a journey to Germany. He expects to take a vessel the latter part of the week from Philadelphia. He will be absent about two months and will make Hesse Castle his central point from which he will visit the surrounding places. His father left Hesse Castle about 40 years ago, and has numerous relatives living there. George has prepared himself by a thorough acquaintance of the German language so that he reads and speaks it fluently, and expects to have a delightful time.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association will be held in the Opera House at Clearfield, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 5th, 6th and 7th. This association comprises the leading college men, State Normal principals, superintendents and teachers of the State, and its discussions are always able and dignified and in the interests of improved legislation and methods of instruction. On Friday there will be an excursion up the Bell's Gap railroad and on to Cresson Springs. All persons desiring to visit Clearfield during this meeting should address J. Fletcher Sickel, Germantown, Pa., and secure orders for special rates of excursion.

The annual excursion of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association will take place next week. The editors will meet at Harrisburg on Monday evening at the Lochiel Hotel, and proceed the next morning by special train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad to the Natural Bridge in Virginia, where they will sup the same evening.

The return special train will start on Friday morning, June 24, stop at Luray for a few hours and dine at the Luray Inn, and arrive at Harrisburg in time to take early morning trains home on Saturday. The cost for each excursionist will be $17, which will include all expenses of transportation and meals from Harrisburg to the Natural Bridge and return. These annual excursions are very enjoyable reunions of the editors of the State, and profitable as well as pleasant.

The Middleton & Morphet Comedy-Specialty Company will appear in the Opera House, Friday and Saturday evenings, June 17th and 18th. This troupe was in Milton nearly a week beginning with June 1st. The "Daily Argus" of that place thus referred to them: "The entertainment at the opera house last night was certainly fine. It is a show we can recommend to our readers, and should be visited by every admirer of morality and fun combined. By special request this company will play Friday and Saturday nights. * * * Turn out and give them a rousing house as they certainly deserve it. Admission, 15, 25 and 35 cents.

FUNERAL OF DAVID LOWENBERG.

On Friday last at half-past one o'clock, the remains of David Lowenberg were laid away in the Hebrew cemetery at South Wilkesbarre. Services were held at the house at ten o'clock in the morning, conducted by Rev. Dr. Rundbakn of Wilkesbarre, Rabbi of the synagogue of that city. The ritual used was beautiful and impressive, and was followed by a few appropriate remarks by the Rabbi. Rev. D. J. Waller Jr. made a brief address, in which he feelingly spoke of the well merited popularity of the deceased, of his many excellent traits of character, of his usefulness as a citizen, his faithfulness and affection as a husband and father, and his reliability as a friend. The remains were viewed by a great throng of people. They were attired in a shroud, and the well known face wore a peaceful and natural expression. The casket was rich but plain.

At the close of the services Washington Lodge took charge of the body, and the procession formed and went to the D. L. & W. depot. All places of business were closed and the whole town was in mourning. It is estimated that a thousand people were in line. There was a great outpouring to pay respect to the deceased. The procession was headed by about fifty Masons, then the Board of Trade, the Normal School Trustees and citizens.

A special train had been secured by the Board of Trade and this was attached to the 11.07 train as far as Plymouth Junction, where it was taken across the river on the Delaware & Hudson road, to South Wilkesbarre, and within a half mile of the place of burial. There were 127 people on this train. At South Wilkesbarre a large number of friends met the funeral cortege. The services at the grave consisted of short and impressive ceremonies by the Rabbi, and the Masonic ritual, lasting altogether about forty minutes, and then the mortal clay of David Lowenberg was lowered into the earth, surrounded by his weeping family, and the many friends who were there to pay the last sad tribute to one they loved and respected.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bloomsburg State Normal School held Friday morning, June 10, 1887, at 9 o'clock, the Committee on resolutions, consisting of L. B. Rupert, J. Schuyler, C. R. Buckalew, Chas. G. Barkley and Geo. E. Elwell reported the following "Tribute of Respect" which was unanimously adopted:

The Trustees of the State Normal School for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania upon the occasion of the death of David Lowenberg, a member of the Board, have to express their deep regret over the loss which the community has sustained. They are deprived of an associate whose counsel was most valuable and whose personal qualities endeared him to every member of the Board. From the first movement for the establishment of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, through all the successive steps which resulted in the present Normal School at this place, Mr. Lowenberg was prominent and active in every good word and work for promoting the cause of higher education; to that end contributing his means freely and cheerfully expending time and labor. And this care and attention to the needs and welfare of the Institution have been shown by him under all circumstances and were continued down to the close of an active and well spent life. As a mark of their sincere respect for and attachment to the deceased, the Trustees will attend his funeral in a body. To his family in their bereavement of husband and father, the Trustees extend their heartfelt sympathy, and direct a copy hereof to to be sent them by the Secretary, and also that copies be sent to the county newspapers for publication. WM. NEAL, Pres.
FRANK P. BILLMEYER, Secty.

In Memoriam.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

Opened the portals of Heaven,
Descended the angel of Death;
With upraised hand
At Heaven's command
Robbed this mortal being of breath.
    Pointed this Angel upward
    And spake the Lord's decree:
    Thy life work is done,
    Thy laurels are won,
    Come thou to Heaven with me.
And the beating heart was silenced,
And the soul from its casement fled,
And he, who was dear
To his fellow men here,
Was numbered among the dead.
    Fluttered his spirit skyward,
    Returned his spirit to God,
    And the casement of clay
    Was hidden away
    To mould beneath the sod.
Trickle our tears in unison
With thy loved ones here below;
For our hearts are rent
And our heads are bent
To the yoke 'neath which all go.
    Farewell, thou true, noble spirit,
    Farewell, thou corruptible clay;
    In patience we wait
    Till at Heaven's bright gate
    We meet on the Judgment day.

In the name of the family of our departed friend, David Lowenberg, the Hebrews of this town express their thanks to the citizens of Bloomsburg for the great honor shown to our fellow Hebrew, David Lowenberg.

Benton.

The M. E. festival on Saturday afternoon and evening netted near $45.

At the trout dinner at the McHenry House on the 11th inst the register for the dinner showed up as follows:

Joshua Fetterman, P. A. Evans, Douglas Hughes, John A. Green, Wm. Kramer, D. F. Weiss and lady, John Kressler and lady, B. H. Vannatta, Col. John G. Freeze, Hon. A. L. Fritz, Geo. Aurand, Samuel Prentice, H. C. Hower, Clark Hilborn, John Gruver, Frank Fruit, C. H. Campbell, W. H. Snyder, L. B. Bupert, Prof. I. W. Niles, E. B. Tustin, of Bloomsburg; Chas. Edson, Daniel Fritz any wife, Dr. L. C. McHenry and wife, John H. Krickbaum, John J. McHenry and daughters, E. P. Albertson and wife, B. S. Keller, Bruce Carey and lady, B. G. Keller and lady, S. S. Harvey, Wm. Patterson, J. B. Laubach and wife, Alfred McHenry and wife. H. D. McHenry, J. A. Clapin and wife, Eli McHenry, J. L. Kline and wife, W. B. Gibson, Harry Gibson, John McHenry, C. W. Feidler, J. B. Dildine, C. S. Obrien, Miss Sadie Cole, R. T. Smith, Chas Wesley, O. E. Sutton and wife, Ira McHenry and wife, Rebecca Carmen, Uncle Ben McHenry, Joshua Hess of Benton; Nehemiah Kelchner and lady, Augustus Stauter and lady, H. C. Mather and lady, W. W. Black and lady, J. G. Girton and wife, Clyde Vanhorn and wife, Jos. P. Dewitt and wife, Hood Johnson and wife, Sadie Kreamer, Vastine Colley, of Rohrsburg; Jos. M. Turner, Wm. Fleckenstine and lady, Miss Della Hidlay, Geo. W. Cole and wife, Norman McHenry and wife of Orangeville; J. M. Dewitt and lady, C. B. Meyers and wife, James Edgar, wife and daughter of Stillwater;] C. L. Sands, M. Musgrave of Mordansvills; Wm. Steck of Williamsport; R. D. Walter of Mifflinburg.

We noticed Wm. Neal's company going for the mountain streams to-day.

We received calls from Mrs. Nathan Fleckenstine, Lizzie Fleckenstine, Mrs. Samuel Hidlay of Orangeville; Mrs. W. H. Snyder of Bloomsburg.

Keller Bros. have just finished roofing their building and have taken the old front porch down.

Over the B. & S.

FROM BLOOMSBURG TO LIGHTSTREET BY RAIL.

We took our first trip over the Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad one morning this week. Hearing that the road had been laid as far as the Lightstreet bridge, we resolved to make the trip over the road from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet. Accordingly, we arose at an early hour in the morning, ate a hasty breakfast, and strolled down the street in the direction of the railroad.

Arriving there, we found quite a crowd gathered on Railroad street, between Main and Third, waiting for the arrival of the early morning train, which takes the workmen to the terminus of the rail-laying every morning. After a short wait, the whistle of the engine was heard down the road, and in a few minutes the train drew up before us. It consisted of engine No. 233 of the D. L. & W. R. R., and four cars, two platform cars and two car loads of rails. After the workmen had clambered on board and placed themselves in various places about the cars, and everything was in readiness, the whistle sounded, the bell clanged, and we started for our first ride by rail up the creek, seated upon a pile of boards on one of the platform cars.

The train passed rapidly and with very little jolting or bumping, out Railroad street, round the curve at the Red Rock bridge, and rolled out into view of Fishingcreek, as it lay sparkling in the morning sun. Along the foot of the rocks, which towered way above our heads, we rode on until we approached Irondale, when we stopped to take on a load of railroad spikes and Hungarians. It took but a short time to load these on, and in a few minutes we were on our way again. The train passed through Irondale, with its many trees and beautiful shade, ran past the furnace, where the men stopped their work to gaze at the train as it passed over the bridge, which crosses the race at the furnace, and pursued its way along the banks of the race. The road runs from Irondale between the race and the creek for a short distance until it makes a curve and leaving the creek, continues along the banks of the race to the Irondale dam, where it crosses the race, the bridge running obliquely across. At this point there is erected a shanty for the laborers, and here another load of them was taken on. There were now about one hundred people on the train, as far as we could judge.

After this load had found places for themselves on the cars, the train started on, the road running along the base of the hill for some distance. As we passed the fields, the cattle, not used to seeing the "iron horse" running near them, gazed a minute, as if startled at the train, and ran off to the further end of the field, with terror shown in every movement. In a short time we came to a heavy grade running up to the paper mill, and while on the grade we entered a cut, probably twenty feet deep. From the cut we emerged into the open again, in full view of the paper mill, which was in operation, then ran along the race leading to the mill for a short distance.

Coming to a wheat field a short distance below Lightstreet it was found that the farmer had put the bars up at the gap in the fence through which the railroad runs, and they had to be taken down to allow the train pass through.

A few minutes after this incident we came in sight of the little village of Lightstreet and the train came to a stop a short distance below the bridge. The train was unloaded of its freight, and the work of laying rails and ties was begun. When we left, the road had been laid to some distance above the bridge, and the work was progressing rapidly. The rails will be laid to Orangeville by the beginning of next week, if nothing happens to prevent it.

Buckhorn.

The spring fever has made another outbreak. Many serious cases are reported. We have been having a variety of weather for some time and it has a bad effect upon our humanity.

Children's day was duly commemorated by the M. E. people last Sabbath. Exercises morning and evening. A big turn out both sessions.

Mr. Elisha Hartman and family spent the 12th inst. with friends in this place.

Miss Boyer of the B. S. N. School came home with Miss Nora Girton on Friday last.

Mrs. M. Hartman of Espy visited friends of this place during the week.

Quarterly meeting in the Valley church next Sabbath. Rev. Ganoe, P. E., preaches afternoon and evening.

Mr. H. Hodge is no better. For several weeks he has been quite poorly. A tumor on the liver is said to be the cause of his sickness.

P. A. Stroup is building a cider-press. He intends to have it put up first class, so that parties of this community will not need to drive as far as heretofore to make cider.

The citizens of Wedgetown are making complaints that their peace is disturbed.

Chas. Sterner removed from the farm to the Scott house, Wedgetown.

The road authorities have purchased a road machine and wherever they have used it, the roads were never better than they now are. But like everything else it has its enemies.

Rumor has it that a sly wedding took place in the east end of Hemlock last week.

"That Sermon."

MR. EDITOR.—In the *Sentinel* issue of the 10th inst., an irresponsible scribe under the nom-de-plume of "Crispin" professes to speak for Ent Post, in an unauthorized and ill-conceived criticism of a sermon delivered by Rev. J. P. Tustin, on Sunday preceding Memorial day. He was not then, nor is now the critic for the Post, which is neither a political nor sectarian organization seeking the public prints to engage in an ill-mannered discussion of the labor problem and strikes or the subject of Christian baptism. These questions are left for individual discussion and are excluded from the list that occupy the atttention of Grand Army men in their respective capacity, and hence reference is made to "Crispin's" communication only to deny all responsibility for its criticisms and fault finding, begotten as these are in ill-will and a lack of good taste.
C. P. SLOAN, Commander.

The old style was to go around loose in tight trousers. Now the style is to go around tight in loose trousers. Styles change, but the young men remain about the same.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending June 14, 1887:

Amos F. Crawford, Miss Cora A. Foster, James L. Harman, Miss Sarah M. Hombaum, (2) Mr. Holloway Kelly, Simon Kinney, Al Smith, Mrs. Anna M. Sterner, Mrs. Tillie M. Sterner, Dr. R. M. Wait.

CARDS.

J. M. Ammerman, J. L. Crawford.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Temperance Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Sunday School Convention of Columbia county, at Berwick, June 1 and 2 1887:

WHEREAS; The petitions from the various Sunday schools of the county of Columbia against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, presented to the Honorable Court at Bloomsburg during February, signed by 897 voters, 1127 women and 397 youths over 15 years of age; were utterly disregarded by the Judge and his Associates and spoken of as entitled to no weight and thus dismissed.

Therefore Resolved, That we, the Sunday school workers of Columbia county, in Convention assembled, representing 130 Sunday schools, 1202 teachers and 9638 children, a total of 10,920 inhabitants of the county do, in the name of the Triune God, enter our most earnest protest against the action of the Honorable Court, claiming that the said petitions, couched in respectful language, were worthy of at least respectful consideration and possessed of more moral weight than those for license, and not to be lightly disregarded.

Resolved, That a commmittee of three be appointed by the Superintendent in each Sunday school to secure signers on petitions against the granting of licenses, specifying the various hotels and saloons; said petitions to be on the ground of the uselessness of the traffic and its evil effects.

Resolved, That said committee endeavor to secure the co-operation of all local temperance organizations, circulating petitions and soliciting signers to be presented to the Court at the same time.

Resolved, That the mothers, daughters and sisters be requested to visit the Court room during the time of the consideration of these petitions, and thus add the wright of their influence to the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to each township convention the assigement of time at each meeting for the discussion of the subject of temperance.

Resolved, That we extend our heartiest thanks to E. H. Little, Esq., for his able presentation of the petitions to the Court and for his liberality in rendering his valuable services gratuitously.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Constitutional Temperance Amendment Association of Pennsylvania will be held at Pittston, Luzerne county, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23, in the Broad street Presbyterian church. A cordial invitation was received from the friends at Pittson, and delegates are promised hospitable entertainment.

The basis of representation is as follows: All ministers are invited. Two lay delegates from each organization and two from each Temperance society that is in sympathy with the object of this Association. All delegates should be supplied with credentials.

Orders for reduced railroad fare will be furnished and delegates will obtain them by addressing the Secretary, T. H. Rabe, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

It is hoped every county will be well represented.

Let prayer be offered for God's guidance of those who are putting forth effort to have a successful anniversary and God's blessing upon this great work in which we are so deeply engaged, and upon which such vital results for the future welfare of our beloved State depend.

Come, Christian reader, and aid us by your presence and counsel in this important period of the prohibitory amendment measure, remembering that other reforms are awaiting the triumph of our cause.
JOHN FULTON, Pres't.
T. H. Rabe, Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Bloomsburg held a special meeting in the M. E. church, Tuesday afternoon, June 7th. for the purpose of organizing a county Union.

Meeting opened by singing, scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. Anna Frymire.

Short address by Mrs. E. R. Ikeler, President, after which Mrs. Meadly of Wilkes-Barre was introduced as instructor and assistant in organizing the Union.

Reports from auxiliary Unions next in order. Espy, Berwick and Catawissa were well represented and the reports very encouraging.

The nomination and election of officers closed with the following results:

Pres., Mrs. E. R. Ikeler, Bloomsburg; vice-Presidents, Mrs. Edgar Espy, Mrs. Barnetze, Catawissa, Miss Potter, Millville, Mrs. Lily, Berwick, Mrs. Ganoe, Bloomsburg; Secy., Miss Eyer, Bloomsburg; Treas. Mrs. John Taylor, Berwick; Superintendent on Evangelistic work, Mrs. Caldwell, Bloomsburg; Supt. of Sabbath Observance, Mrs. Fred Eyer, Bloomsburg; Supt. of Sabbath School Work, Mrs. M. P. Lutz, Bloomsburg. By order of Committee.
SECY.

High-jinks at Benton.

On Saturday last, at the McHenry House in Benton, a trout dinner was provided by the genial host, and notice of the same generally distributed. About 800 trout had been furnished for the occasion, and they were served to the 150 or more guests in most delicious style. The tables were filled with many other delicacies, and ample justice was done to the good things served up on the occasion.

Bloomsburg was duly represented. Mr. Prothonotary Snyder, Mr. Candidate Campbell, Hon. Mr. Fritz, Mr. Aurand of the Central, Judge Rupert, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Fetterman, and many others were at the feast: which was also graced and sweetened by the presence of a large number of ladies.

It was a most enjoyable occasion and everything passed off in a very quiet, pleasant and agreeable manner. The fish, and especially the fish stories were large, very large; but then it is not every day we have a trout dinner at Benton.

Children's Day in the Reformed Church.

In accordance with the recommendation of the synod, next Sunday will be observed as Children's day in the Reformed church of this place. An interesting and instructive service will be rendered by the Sunday school in the main audience room of the church at 10:30 a. m.

In general debility, emaciation, consumption and wasting in children, Scott's Emulsion is a most valuable food and medicine, it creates an appetite, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. "Have been highly pleased with it in consumption, scrofula, and wasting diseases, bronchitis and throat troubles."—A. JONES, M. D., Cornersville, Tenn.

For a time my life was despaired of. My trouble was with the kidneys, liver and bladder—also constipation. Finally I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and in my opinion it saved my life. I make this statement to save those who suffer as I did. —A. J. Gifford, Lowell, Mass. Druggists; $1. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for his book on Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders. Mention this paper. june10d4t.

DIED.

At Eyer's Grove, June 15, 1887, Arthur B. Demott, infant son of Wm. R. and A. C. Demott, aged one year, five months and thirteen days.

East Benton.

Children's day at Hamlin was a grand success. Floral and evergreen decorations, tastefully arranged, beautified the church. Music and recitations were well rendered by the children. The contribution was commendable. Rev. S. E. Boone has a strong point here in the Benton M. E. charge.

Warren McHenry, of Cambra, son of Hon. James McHenry, was stricken very unfortunately and rather suddenly, with insanity, a few weeks ago. That one, so sober and industrious, honest and upright from childhood, should in early life be thus deprived of reason, is indeed a great calamity. Warren was a model young man. This sad affliction falls heavily, not only upon the parental, but more especially his own home—wife and child. A few years ago he married an estimable young lady by the name of Shellhart, of Danville; and erected a model residence in Cambra, where all else, of a social nature, was inviting, than insanity. The whole community sympathize with the afflicted family. Various opinions exist as to the cause. There was growing in his upper lip something he supposed to be of a cancerous nature, but which a surgical operation proved to be only a tumor. This is supposed by many to have wrought upon his mind and caused insanity.

Corn and oats are looking well, though grass in many places seems short.

Several mishaps have caused a speedy repair of our bridges. A country like Benton should begin to build stone bridges.

Last Saturday Wm. H. Krickbaum lost his overcoat, somewhere between Thomas Bellas' and the Ravencreek road. This probably would not have occurred in a Winter month. Let the finder see that it is returned to its lawful owner.

Said Spinnogle to his wife, "I wish I was dead." "How you do talk, dear; why ?" "Because I'd like to see whether you'd try to get another husband."

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1887.

After the Fourth of July and during the rest of the Summer the Store will close on Saturdays at 1 P. M.

You can order anything we have by letter. We'll send it by mail, express or freight, as you may direct.

Summer Dresses for Large Girls and for Children. Flannels, Ginghams, Lawns and other wash fabrics, Light Wraps and Bathing Suits.

Play Dresses 35 cents to $6; odd and pretty Scotch Zephyrs $3.75 to $12. Lawns trimmed with embroidery $1.37 to $20.

A new Silk idea. Jersey weave all Silk, part satin effect, armure if you please, corded like Faille Française, but lighter. Drapes gracefully; won't pull apart at the seams:

Ivory white, Light blue, Gray, Nile, Lilac, Beige, 4 designs of each. Printed with cluster colors in beautiful patterns. 26 in. You refused them at $1.50. Will you take them at 75 cents? That's much less than they can be made for.

India Silks. The lighter weight, wider, better things that have pushed the Swiss Summer Silks aside. The printing is more to American taste; so's the material. 6 designs in 8 colors, 27 in., 75 cents. They've been $1.25.

Paris Cashmere Shawls. Cardinal, cream, sky-blue, pink, tan, mode, wine. Better than we know of elsewhere for the money. A finer twill, a better color-tone, better weave, better size. No little yard-and-a-half Shawls among them. Every one big. Some dealers make the little price on the little shawls. Ours for least are as big as any. $1.25 to $4.

Plain Cashmere or Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs 75 cents—half. Others of the Embroidered Scarfs from $1 to $6.50; all much under regular price.

French Chudda Shawls $1.75 to $4.50.

Summer Shawls of domestic and foreign make $1.50 from $3; $2 from $3.50.

Fleecy Shetlands, daintily colored, 50c. to $4—about half.

Trimmed Millinery. What are left of the French patterns and of our own designs shall go for half and two-thirds.

Sateen Berber. Fine twill, every thread wool. Soft to the touch, silky to the sight. But little heavier than Nun's Veiling. Only in dark colors—brown, lead, steel, blue, green. That's why the price is half. 50 cents.

Pongee Mohair. The fittest kind of stuff for traveling dresses. Dust and cinders won't stick. Stripes and plain, in drab, brown and tan. 50c.

Crinkled Seersuckers. You don't buy them for beauty, but they're pretty enough for all that. The prettiness of goodness—the best prettiness. A knock-about cotton. Who feels like being prim and precise in Seersucker? It's an easy, happy-go-lucky stuff. The most substantial of the medium price cottons.

A good Seersucker for 5 cents. Creams only, but the crinkles ⅛, ¼ or ½ inch wide. Some of them in dress length—9, 10, 11 and 12 yards, 45 to 60 cents.

But the Seersuckers that most people choose are those

WANAMAKER'S.

for 10 and 12½ cents. They're staple goods. Strong as Seersuckers can be; fine enough, handsome enough.

White Bleached Table Linen; woven initials. A good, wearing Damask, pretty designs.

Table Cloth 2x2½ yards and 1 dozen 3-4 napkins $6; they have been $9.50.

Table Cloth 2x3 yards and 1 dozen 3-4 napkins $6.75; they've been $11.

There's always fitness in a book-gift; never more welcome than at the Commencement season. Light or heavy, grave or gay, we've got it.

BOOK NEWS for June—with a portrait of R. H. Stoddard—gives you a peep into all the new books and tells you what the best judges think of them. 5 cents, 50 cents a year.

Very pretty are the light Bulgarian Curtains with colored cross stripes; and very reasonable too—$1.50 a pair.

So are the gauzy Etamine Curtains with colored dado and borders, $1.25.

Or the Canvas Curtains, like Madras to the eye, but stronger, better to wear, and half the price—$2 a pair.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets,
and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Commencement day white dress goods, laces and fans at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Henry Rosenstock will sell without reserve his home on 3rd, Catharine and East streets in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday the 25th inst, at 1 o'clock p. m. unless sold prior to that at private sale. Terms easy. See hand bills.

17c. gloves and mitts at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

People come from Catawissa, Berwick and all over to buy stockings of I. W. Hartman & Son.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Lace bunting 5 colors 5c. yd. at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The ladies are buying their parasols and fans at I. W. Hartman's.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous process used.

Satteen pillows, $1.00 at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—An instrument of value. 25c. buys the best plaster on earth. *Hop Plasters* cure pain instantly, strengthen and prevent disease. Observe our signature on back of plaster. Hop Plaster Co., Boston, Mass.

EUROPEANS USE AMERICAN WINE.—But few persons are aware of the great amount of foreign grapes raised in New Jersey. Alfred Speer is the largest vine grower of the foreign variety in the country and ships hundreds of cases to fill orders in Europe. His Port Grape Wine is unexcelled and considered by physicians and chemists as the best wine to be procured.—New York *Herald*. For sale by druggists.

An important element of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline, "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. [eow.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 3 86 1y.

A perfect washing machine has never been invented, but a perfect washing soap has. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and the price is very reasonable.

ENJOY LIFE.—What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, indigestion, sick headache, costiveness, nervous prostration, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cts. Try it. jan 28 1y87eow.

Bittenbender & Co.,
WAGON MAKERS'
—AND—
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
No. 126 & 128 Franklin Ave.,
SCRANTON, PA.
Iron and Steel.
(june17-1y.

Schuyler's Hardware.

SUMMER GOODS.

The price of fly-screen wire is so low that everybody can afford the luxury and keep out those little pests that are so annoying. We have it in all widths. Window screens, ready for use, cheaper than you can make them. Doors, two and three panel, with nice moulding, stained and varnished, already to hang, for only $1.30 each. You have only to come and examine our Ice Cream Freezers to know that we are headquarters for price and quality.

We have three Refrigerators yet to close out and will sell them at a price that will be an inducement. It's early yet, but we want the room for other goods.

CHURNS.

Before buying a churn, examine the Oval Churn; it takes the lead for butter making, finish and durability. Other kinds though, should you prefer them.

PAINT.

Mixed Paint, ready for use, by the half-pint to gallon cans. All colors, and at low prices.

HAYING GOODS

Hay Rope, Pulleys, Hand Forks and Horse Forks, at prices that defy competition.

Bird Cages.

Another new lot just opened. New patterns at lowest prices.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sage, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES, NIPPLES, RUBBER RATTLES, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 68 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
june3,1y,87.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

SWARTHMORE, PA.

Opens 9th month, 13th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars, address EDWARD H. MAGILL, LL. D., Pres't. may3,87-15t

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta Maine. dec24-86,1y.

$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR

ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium,	$1,000.00	
2 Premiums,	$500.00	each
6 Premiums,	$250.00	"
25 Premiums,	$100.00	"
100 Premiums,	$50.00	"
200 Premiums,	$20.00	"
1,000 Premiums,	$10.00	"

For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.
m apl.rly

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

Her Gracious Majesty Victoria Has Reigned Half a Century.

AN EPITOME OF HER REIGN.

A Period of Wonderful Progress In All Directions.

Sketch of the Family Life of the Empress of India and the Ruler of the British People—Windsor Castle and Its Ways—Balmoral, the Queen's Own Home.

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.]

On the 20th of June Queen Victoria completes the fiftieth year of her reign—an event to excite the enthusiasm of Englishmen in all parts of the world. The ceremonies of the jubilee year, began in India in February, have since continued in other parts of the empire and are to end in grand display all over the British empire on the closing day. And surely no equal period since the advent of man on this planet has witnessed such advances in science and speed, such rapid development in the useful arts, such an increase of comfort, liberty and enlightenment. Since Victoria ascended the British throne the population of the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland) has increased 80 per cent.; the aggregate wealth has more than trebled; the foreign commerce has almost trebled; newspapers and schools, churches and benevolent organizations have grown as never before, and accomplished practical results as they grew. Laws have improved, humanity advanced, wages increased and the prime necessities of life cheapened, till now it is the deliberate judgment of the most cautious statisticians that the British laborer is 30 per cent. better fed, 40 per cent. better housed, 50 per cent. better clothed, and 150 per cent. better educated than he was in the short reign of William IV.

Victoria is the granddaughter of George III, and the eighth in descent, through the female line, of that James Stuart who united the crowns of England and Scotland. So from all sides—English, Scotch and German—the queen's family has been royal, ducal or otherwise noble for twenty-five generations, near 900 years. When the Saxons in England were conquered by the Normans the line of Alfred the Great was united with the royal line of Scotland; the alliance was further cemented by the marriage of a later Scotch king with the daughter of one of the Norman kings of England, and still later, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England, married James IV of Scotland. In the meantime all the disputed claims to the throne of England had been merged in one by the marriage of Henry VII (Henry Tudor) to the princess who was heir to the house of York; so the offspring of Henry's daughter and the Scotch king stood next to the English line in right of claim. Henry VIII's son, Edward VI, died in boyhood; his half sister, Mary, though married, died childless, and the remaining sister, Elizabeth, never married. So on her death her father's line was extinct, and the crown went to her cousin, James VI of Scotland and James I of England. He was a coward, a pedant, a glutton and a voluptuary; but he was the undoubted heir of Alfred the Great, of the Plantagenets both York and Lancaster, of Henry Tudor, and of William the Conqueror. Add that he had more learning than wisdom, and a vanity that would have been called childish if it had not been too disgusting, and one may see how easily he came to look upon himself as "divinely appointed."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

His son Charles I was beheaded; his son Charles II died without legitimate issue, and the latter's brother, James II, was driven away by the revolution of 1688, after which it was enacted by parliament that none but Protestants should wear the crown. So Mary, daughter of James II, was set up, with her husband William III; but they died childless. James' second daughter Anne succeeded, but she died childless, and so the Protestant line of Charles I was extinct, and the claim went back to James I, and to his daughter Elizabeth, who was married to the Elector Palatine in Germany on Feb. 14, 1613. She had a daughter, Sophia, who had married Ernest Augustus, sovereign of Hanover; so the British parliament, anticipating the death of Queen Anne without living issue, had enacted that the crown right should be "in the Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body, being Protestants." She died before Anne, however, and her son became king of England and elector of Hanover as George I. This brought in the house of Hanover and the four Georges, and finally Victoria. In the meantime the Catholic side of the old Stuart line, namely, the descendants of James II through his Catholic sons, had become extinct, so all claims of all races, religions and dynasties are once more united in Victoria.

George III was succeeded by his oldest son George IV, who died without legitimate issue and was succeeded by William IV, third son of George III. Early on the 20th of June, 1837, he too died without legitimate issue; so the right to the crown went next to the fourth son, Edward, Duke of Kent, but as that prince had died soon after the birth of his only daughter, Victoria, she succeeded to his rights. There still remained the fifth son of George III, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland; and as the law of Hanover did not allow a woman to reign (that country had become a kingdom), Ernest succeeded to the crown and took himself off, to the great delight of Englishmen of all ranks, who detested him and were pleased with the separation of the kingdoms. Victoria was born at Kensington palace, May 24, 1819, and was therefore but 18 years old when she became queen. Her mother had reared her in great seclusion, and her education and training were excellent. The dignitaries who went before daylight to announce to the princess the death of her royal uncle relate that "to prove that she did not keep them waiting she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her night cap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified." Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, set the meeting of the privy council at 11 o'clock that day; there the queen took the coronation oath, and the cabinet ministers and other privy councillors swore allegiance to her and expressed themselves charmed by her gentle dignity and engaging manners.

The proclamation of the new sovereign and her speech in person from the throne in the house of lords followed soon after; but her public coronation and the brilliant pageantry connected therewith took place the next year—June 28, 1838. While many persons of royal blood and many noblemen from various parts of Europe appeared in the procession, public interest centered on Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, Napoleon's strong supporter, commander of the Old Guard at Lutzen and opponent of Wellington in Spain. He had been sent by Louis Philippe, king of the French, as ambassador extraordinary for this occasion, and was received by all ranks of the people with the wildest enthusiasm. Another conspicuous figure was the Austrian ambassador, Prince Esterhazy, whose dress was literally ablaze with diamonds. Indeed, "the Esterhazy diamonds" became a synonym for grandeur. The reception of Soult, with other acts of the young queen, indicated that an era of liberal ideas had set in, and the effect was heightened by the fact that soon after she conferred the honor of knighthood on Sir Moses Montefiore, the first Jew to be elected sheriff of London and the first to receive honors from a monarch since the beginning of the religious wars. Complete emancipation of Jews and Catholics, and many minor measures of liberty, followed in due course.

THE QUEEN IN HER CORONATION ROBES.

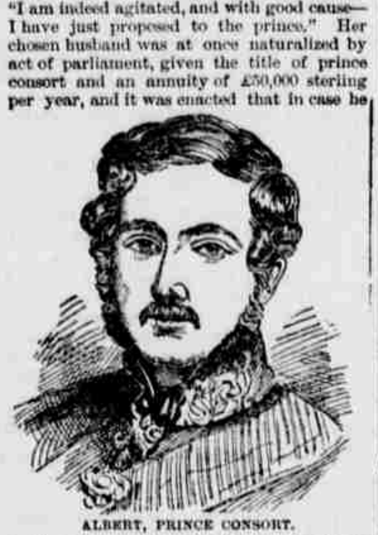
The queen was surrounded and supported by able men. The Whigs, or Liberals, as now called, were in power. At the head of the cabinet, as prime minister, was Lord Melbourne, and his great opponents in the house of commons were the eloquent Lord Brougham and the acute Lord Lyndhurst. Other famous men then in parliament were Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece; Edward Lytton Bulwer, afterward Lord Lytton; Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck and Lord Stanley, afterward Lord Derby. Daniel O'Connell still remained, but his great work was done, and the rest of his public life was painful and for the most part unprofitable. Disraeli was just beginning to be known, but universally ridiculed as a fop and charlatan. Soon after three very noted men entered parliament: Richard Cobden, the advocate of peace and free trade; John Bright, his co-worker, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, whose rather brilliant parliamentary career has been quite obscured by his greater brilliancy as essayist and historian. With all these and many more able men in public life, with general peace in all her dominions and the enthusiastic love of her people, the queen seemed to begin her reign with the fairest of prospects.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

The Royal Family, Residences and Home Life.

On the 10th of January, 1840, her majesty announced at the opening of parliament that she would soon marry her cousin, Prince Albert—a step, she trusted, "conducive to the interests of my people as well as my own domestic happiness."

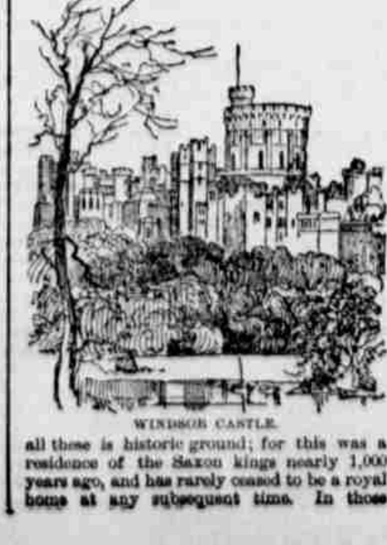
The marriage took place Feb. 10, 1840. His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Coburg and Gotha (such were his full titles), was born Aug. 26, 1819, and was therefore three months younger than the queen. They became lovers early, and one of the ladies in waiting relates that the queen was sorely tried by the royal etiquette, which demanded that she should make the first suggestion of marriage. After the interview she reached her chamber in great agitation, and, being comforted by the lady, remarked: "I am indeed agitated, and with good cause—I have just proposed to the prince." Her chosen husband was at once naturalized by act of parliament, given the title of prince consort and an annuity of £50,000 sterling per year, and it was enacted that in case he outlived the queen he should be regent of the kingdom till the heir came of age. Prince Albert, though distrusted at first, soon won the hearts of the English by his purity of character and unaffected devotion to the duties of his position. He devoted himself to various reforms of a social nature, especially the abolition of dueling in the army, and was the active promoter of the Crystal palace scheme of 1851. He was the friend of peace and liberty in all nations. He died, after a very short illness, on the 14th of December, 1861. The queen long remained inconsolable for his death; her protracted seclusion caused much murmuring among her subjects, and even now her romantic devotion to his memory and extreme partiality to his personal friends provoke criticism. Nine children, of whom seven still live, were born to the royal pair; all the nine married, and several have children, so the queen has seven living children, thirty-one grandchildren and six great grandchildren. The queen's oldest, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, born Nov. 21, 1840, is the wife of the crown prince of Germany, and thus the descendants of the queen will occupy the seat of power in that empire. The next child, born Nov. 9, 1841, is the present Albert Edward, prince of Wales; in 1863, March 10, he married the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louise Julia, oldest daughter of the king of Denmark, by whom he has two sons and three daughters, so the succession to the throne would seem well secured.


ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.

Alice Maud Mary, third child of the queen, born April 25, 1843, married the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and died Dec. 14, 1878. The fourth child, Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and is rear admiral of the royal navy. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, is the wife of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, was married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne. These two are well and favorably known to Americans, as the marquis was some time governor general of Canada, and visited the United States during his term. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, was born May 1, 1850, and on March 13, 1879, married the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, was married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helene, of Waldeck Pyrmont, and died March 28, 1884. The queen's youngest child, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857, was married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg. We need not wonder that the marriage portions and large annuities asked by the queen and granted by parliament have often excited lively discussion, both in the house of commons and among the people. The intermarriages of royal families give rise to strange relationships in Europe; and it is matter of note that the longest wars are waged between nations whose monarchs are very near relatives. In fact all the monarchs of Europe to-day, except the sultan of Turkey, are blood relatives, every one of them descended on one side or the other from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III of England.

The queen has told us much of the happy life she led with the prince consort, especially at Balmoral, their country seat in the Scottish highlands. There nearly all the court ceremonial was laid aside, and the happy couple enjoyed themselves like a country gentleman and lady of the middle class. It was far otherwise at the regular British court, especially at Windsor castle, the established royal residence.

This noted structure is situated just east of the little city of Windsor, a place of some 12,000 inhabitants, on a high ground above the right bank of the Thames, twenty-three miles from London. An iron bridge across the Thames connects Windsor with Eton, the seat of learning; both places are very beautiful and well supplied with elegant homes. The royal castle and attached buildings cover twelve acres of ground and stand in a tract of alternate grove, grass plat, lake and garden, called "little park," though it is four miles in circumference; southward from this extend the noted Windsor avenues of old trees, which connect with the "great park," eighteen miles in circumference, and west of that again is the great Windsor forest, with a circuit of fifty-six miles. Almost every rod of all these is historic ground; for this was a residence of the Saxon kings nearly 1,000 years ago, and has rarely ceased to be a royal home at any subsequent time. In those groves and shaded walks have been held many conferences and many arguments made that settled the fate of dynasties, and from the gates have ridden many couriers bearing dispatches that have changed the destiny of nations. The castle proper was founded by William the Conqueror, but almost entirely rebuilt by order of Edward III, the architect being the noted William of Wykeham, and, in 1824-'8, the edifice was finally and completely remodeled under direction of Sir Geoffrey Wyatville. St. George's chapel is noted for the beauty of its Gothic architecture, and in its vault lie the remains of many royal personages, among them Henry VI, Edward IV and his queen, Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Charles I, two of the Georges and William IV. In the round tower state prisoners were formerly confined, and the unfortunate James I of Scotland was some time a prisoner there. Half a mile from Windsor castle is the small palace of Frogmore, which was the residence of Queen Charlotte and of Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent.


WINDSOR CASTLE.

Despite the grandeur of Windsor and its historic associations with her most glorious ancestors, the queen's heart home is at Balmoral, in the Scottish highlands. So charming was life there to the queen and prince consort that she has taken the world into her confidence since her husband's death by writing a book on their life in the highlands. The prince leased the estate in 1848, and bought it in 1852. It is located in the parish of Craithie, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the River Dee, and comprises an area of 100,000 acres, in which is a tract of 1,000 acres of almost primeval forest, and 30,000 acres of deer park, which includes forest, open glade, hill and valley. The air is cool and invigorating in the warmest season. The Ben-a-bourd, a picturesque mountain peak near by, furnished Prince Albert his favorite evening view; so the queen chose that as the site of her memorial to the prince, which was erected in 1863.

At Balmoral she has always been accompanied by her daughter Princess Beatrice, and the marriage of the latter to Prince Henry of Battenberg has made no difference in this respect. His pleasant manner has made him a great favorite at the little court and among the Highlanders. There are few visitors to Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales often come, making their home at Abergeldie, and at times other members of the royal family or invited guests are there. The queen spends much of her time in the open air, walking about the grounds or in the groves with her favorite collie dogs, or seated on the lawn, reading, or driving about the neighborhood, occasionally visiting the local gentry. She also visits the homes of the cotters (we might call them cottagers) frequently, and they have many tokens of her kindness in the form of books, pictures and photographs. She is often present at a christening or a funeral. But with all these gracious ways, her majesty is decidedly "near," as the peasantry say—a British form of the American slang "close"—that is, she calculates the outgo of the sixpences more than royal ladies usually do. Even at Balmoral she devotes much of her time to studying the management of her estate and the condition of her funds, as well as the affairs of the nation. A lady in waiting, two young ladies as maids of honor, a cabinet minister, an equerry, a doctor and a secretary make up the entire suite, and the household service is quite limited.

It is far otherwise at Windsor during the season. There is a regiment of attendants of all ranks, from duke to dustman and from lady of the bedchamber to scullion. The total is about 1,000. At the head of the household forces is the lord steward, with a salary of £10,000 a year, appointed by the prime minister, and therefore a political official. He is commander in chief of every employe in the household, except the ladies directly about the person of the queen, the religious staff and the stable corps. He appears at court on state occasions, and appoints all his subordinates. His lieutenant is the master of the household, who receives £1,200 a year, and has a private secretary at a good salary. Next comes the lord treasurer of the household, who pays the bills and gets a salary of £1,000 a year. These three constitute the board of green cloth, and sit as judges of all offenses committed in the palace; and to assist them and keep the record they have one secretary at $1,500 a year (as it would be in American money) and three accounting clerks at $1,000 each. Then there is the clerk of the kitchen at $2,500 a year, the chef at the same and his four assistant cooks at $1,750 each, the chief confectioner at $1,500 and his assistant at $1,200, the chief butler at $2,500, the table decker at $1,000, and his assistants at salaries somewhat less. There are also yeomen of the pantries, ladies of the linen room and a vast array of chambermaids, lamp lighters, washers, etc. The coal department alone employs thirteen persons.

THE CAVALIERS' ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

Directly about her majesty's person are the mistress of the robes, the groom of the robes, the keeper of the private purse, or financial secretary to the queen, eight maids of honor, as many bed chamber women and numerous maids for other functions—all these under control of the lord chamberlain, who receives $10,000 a year and is assisted by the groom of the stole. Next to the ladies who attend directly on the queen come the gentlemen of the private household, viz: Eight lords in waiting, as many grooms in waiting and divers gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, grooms of the privy chamber, grooms of the great chamber and pages of the back stairs. In short, life at the court even in the most ordinary times is carried on with such ponderous social machinery and routine that it almost makes one tired to hear of it. But in addition to all these, there are two distinct sets of officials for extraordinary occasions, with independent functions and different codes of ceremonial and etiquette.

At the head of one of these is the marshal of the ceremonies. He manages the etiquette on all state occasions and conducts foreign ambassadors to the queen's presence. The other is the court of the marshalsea, which has legal jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed anywhere within the queen's private domain. It is a regular court of justice, with the same general law as other English courts, but with far more ceremony and vastly more expense in proportion to the work it does. The knight marshal, who is the same as sheriff or chief of police to this court, is a tolerably important personage with $2,500 a year, and has eight deputies, besides a few sergeants and secretaries. The foregoing gives but a mere outline of the system. There are departments of music, amusement, medicine, charity and literature, in all of which liberal salaries are paid.

The guest invited to dine with the queen is expected to remain at the castle over night. Arriving late in the afternoon he is conducted at once to his apartment, where he receives a call from the master of the household, now Sir J. C. Cowell, and if he desires, can have tea and lunch at once. Full court dress is required for the dinner; and at 8 o'clock the guests are conducted to the great gallery, as it is called—a private picture gallery, never opened to the public even when they are allowed to visit the castle. At 8:30 the queen and Princess Beatrice enter, salute the guests and lead the way to the dining room, which, if the company is small, is a comparatively cozy little room, with a broad window opening upon the central court of the palace. Sir J. C. Cowell arranges the guests and presides at the table. Conversation is not in order, though the queen often chats with her daughter. The time for eating is short, then the queen and the ladies retire and a few minutes after the master of the household gives the signal for the gentlemen to leave, and thereafter they can do very much as they please, as they will meet the queen no more. They can smoke or play billiards or whist in the rooms for those purposes; they can listen to music in the drawing room, or read in the library, or yawn and stretch themselves in their own apartments, as, no doubt, many of them feel like doing. They can retire when they please and have breakfast in their own rooms, or in the gentlemen's hall down stairs, as they like, but they are expected to leave as early as 11 next day. Meanwhile the queen has spent the evening in her private room, has retired early, risen and breakfasted early, and taken her morning drive before noon.

EPITOME OF THE REIGN.

Growth of the Empire and Improvement of the People.

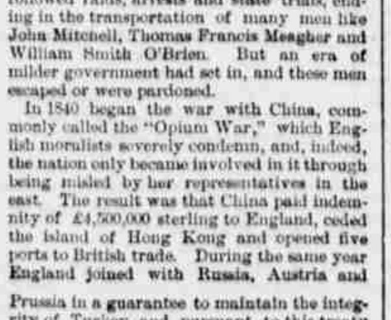
Her majesty's accession was cotemporary with a rebellion in Canada. In the eastern province, now Quebec, it began with the complaints of the French that they did not enjoy equal rights with the English; there was much trouble, two or three sharp fights and some bloodshed. In the western province, now Ontario, there was a demand for popular election of a parliament, with full control of the finances, and equality among churches in receipt of government funds; but there a large majority was loyal, and the rebellion was treated with contempt by the governor, Sir Francis Head. Nevertheless there were dangerous complications with the United States, owing to the acts of American sympathizers with the insurgents and the destruction of the American steamer Caroline, which the loyal Canadians set loose in the Niagara and let her run over the Falls. But all these matters were amicably adjusted, the Canadians obtained a very liberal system of government and in 1842 the last difficulty was removed by the Webster-Ashburton treaty defining the exact boundary. Canada has since made such rapid progress that all the colonies, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, are now united in a confederation, and a new nation of 5,000,000 people and nearly 3,000,000 square miles borders the United States on the north. The government is a happy combination of the British and American systems, each province self governing in local affairs and the Ottawa parliament over all. The Marquis of Lansdowne is now governor general and Sir John Macdonald is head of the government as premier and leader of the Tory majority in the house of commons. The Chartists next began an agitation for universal manhood suffrage, parliaments elected yearly, vote by ballot, no property qualification for the rights and duties of citizenship, payment of a salary to members of parliament and the division of the United Kingdom into parliamentary districts according to population.

Fanatics and impostors multiplied. One Thom proclaimed himself the new Messiah and had thousands of followers, chiefly in Kent. Thom shot dead a policeman who sought to arrest him. Soldiers came and the mob attacked them; they fired one volley and stretched Thom and many of his adherents dead. A wild orator named Feargus O'Conner inflamed the people to madness. Formidable riots occurred at several places. Very many Chartists were prosecuted and imprisoned by the government. The European revolutions of 1848 blew the Chartist excitement to a fever heat; and a monster mass meeting was called for April 10, 1848, on Kensington common. A hundred thousand laborers were to assemble and march with a petition to the house of commons. The government forbade the meeting; but all London was in a panic. The Duke of Wellington posted soldiers to protect the public buildings, and many thousand special constables and policemen were sworn in. Among those who volunteered as policemen was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then an exile in England and soon after to be emperor of the French. At the last minute the Chartists yielded, and thereafter their power seemed to vanish all at once. The best of the measures they asked for have since become laws in England.

The Chartist riots, the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws and the general movement to improve the condition of laborers appear to have unsettled many minds; and, as generally happens in such cases, a spirit of assassination was excited. June 10, 1840, Edward Oxford, a boy of 17, fired twice at the queen as she was out driving with her husband; the jury pronounced him insane and he ended his life in an asylum. Another attempt on the queen's life was made May 30, 1842. This was by John Francis, a young machinest, and on the very spot where Oxford's attempt was made. He fired two shots, at but a few feet distant; but it was set up on his trial that the pistol was loaded only with wads. He was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death, but the queen commuted it to imprisonment for life; and on the very day after the commutation was published a hunchback named Bean aimed a pistol at her majesty, but was seized and disarmed by a boy standing near. The pistol was loaded only with paper and fragments of a clay pipe; so Bean escaped with the very trifling penalty of eighteen months' imprisonment. On May 19, 1849, an Irish bricklayer discharged a pistol, loaded only with powder, at the queen, for which he was transported for seven years. On May 27, 1850, Robert Pate, who had been discharged from the position of lieutenant in the Hussars, struck the queen across the face with a cane as she was entering her carriage; he also received sentence to seven years' transportation. And finally, on Feb. 29, 1872, a 17-year-old boy, Arthur O'Connor, aimed a pistol at the queen; but it proved to be unloaded and to have a defective lock. He received twelve months' imprisonment and a public whipping; and there were no more attempts at assassination or intimidation.

By the factories act of 1844 children of tender years were excluded from the mills, and the hours of such as were admitted limited to seven or ten per day, according to age. By another act it was absolutely forbidden to employ women or girls in the mines and collieries. Following this came the long and heated agitation for free importation of food. By the corn laws of 1815 all foreign grain was tariffed at a rate which practically forbade its importation, except when scarcity raised the home price almost to the famine line. The Irish famine compelled parliament to take action, and though Sir Robert Peel had taken the post of prime minister as a Conservative, he went over to the Radicals on this point, and in June, 1846, the corn laws were absolutely repealed. This was followed rapidly by removal of taxes from other articles of food, and consequently by a vast increase in import and consumption, and since 1850 Great Britain has been pointed at as the one great free trade nation in the world.

The Irish famine which forced the action of Peel and his colleagues began in the autumn of 1845 with a peculiar blight upon the potato—the standard food of the poor. In 1846 not only did the plant wither under the blight, but the potatoes rotted even in the cellars and pits after being dug, when apparently sound; and the long reign of misery began. The lowest estimate puts the number who died at 200,000—not of actual famine so much as of the fever which followed it. After this came the "famine clearances," as they were called, by which tenants who could not pay their rent were assisted to emigrate; and in less than five years Ireland lost 2,000,000 of her population. In one season 200,000 Irish landed at New York; and of the first 100,000 who left their native island it is estimated that 19,000 died on the ocean or soon after landing. A wail of rage and anguish went over the island, and famine was followed close by conspiracy and rebellion. The uprising was suddenly put down, then followed raids, arrests and state trials, ending in the transportation of many men like John Mitchell, Thomas Francis Meagher and William Smith O'Brien. But an era of milder government had set in, and these men escaped or were pardoned.


PRINCESS AND PRINCE OF WALES.

In 1840 began the war with China, commonly called the "Opium War," which English moralists severely condemn, and, indeed, the nation only became involved in it through being misled by her representatives in the east. The result was that China paid indemnity of £4,500,000 sterling to England, ceded the island of Hong Kong and opened five ports to British trade. During the same year England joined with Russia, Austria and Prussia in a guarantee to maintain the integrity of Turkey, and pursuant to this treaty these powers put down a rebellion in Egypt. In January, 1842, the British suffered a frightful humiliation in Afghanistan, their entire army of 4,500, with 12,000 camp followers, being destroyed by an uprising of the people. The next year they reconquered the country. In 1844 there was a bloody war in India with the Sikhs. In 1846 Lord John Russell succeeded Sir Robert Peel as prime minister and adopted many liberal measures. In 1850 fierce religious controversy prevailed in the kingdom, but the result was to abolish the few remaining distinctions. In 1851 the noted Crystal Palace was opened, and in the five and a half months of the season was visited by over 7,000,000 people. In 1852 the Earl of Derby, Conservative, succeeded Lord John Russell, and a fierce, short war with Burmah took place, in consequence of some British traders having been cruelly treated there. The British captured the seaports, and early in 1853 the king sought peace and ceded the Pegu province to the British. In 1854 the noted Crimean war began. England and France declared war against Russia on March 28, and soon after landed their forces in the Crimea, where they were joined by the Turks, and the tedious siege of Sebastopol began. The battles of Balaklava and Inkermann and the wonderful "charge of the Light Brigade" were incidents of this war. The sufferings of the British troops and the general inefficiency of the commissary department showed that the sinews of British war administration had been relaxed by the long peace since Waterloo—called peace because they had no wars with other than half civilized peoples. In this war Florence Nightingale began the system of nurse and sanitary organization which is such a pleasing feature of recent wars. Peace was made by the treaty of Paris March 30, 1856; but all the settlements made in it have been unsettled by subsequent events.

MARCHIONESS AND MARQUIS OF LORNE.

In 1857 the Sepoys, native troops in the British service, rebelled in India and massacred many hundred English, including women and children. They were subdued and punished with extreme severity. In 1856 began another war with China; the French and British fleets bombarded Canton; the Chinese made trade concessions to both nations, and have since maintained ministers at the courts of other countries. In 1858 Japan granted the rights of trade in her port to Great Britain, and after that to other nations. In 1861 the American civil war began, and the failure of the cotton supply brought misery to nearly a million British laborers; but after the terrible winter of 1863-64 partial supplies came from India and elsewhere. The British authorities allowed vessels to be built in their ports for the southern Confederacy, which became privateers, destroying American merchant vessels. For eight years the two nations were hostile in feeling, but in 1871 the matters were arranged by treaty, and a court of arbitration at Geneva, early in 1872, decided that England should pay the United States $15,000,000 damages. The dispute about the island of San Juan, in the channel between Vancouver's island and Oregon, was referred to the Emperor of Germany, who decided that it belonged to the United States, whereupon the British evacuated it. In the early part of 1861 the queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, died, and on Dec. 16 that year she lost her husband.

The American war was soon followed by the Fenian troubles in Ireland, largely excited by Irish-Americans, veterans of our war, and these continued at short intervals for several years. In 1870 the Protestant church establishment in Ireland was abolished, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Gladstone, and since Jan. 1, 1871, the tithes for that church have not been collected. In 1870-1, also, the elementary education acts were put in force in England and Wales, by which parents are compelled to school their children between 5 and 13 years of age. In 1872 voting by ballot was established. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone and the Whigs went out of power and Mr. Disraeli became prime minister, with a Tory or Conservative government, and soon after began the heated struggle over Irish affairs, which is just now in its most exciting stage. Meanwhile, in 1868, had occurred the war with Abyssinia, in which Sir Robert Napier, with 10,000 men, captured King Theodore's capital, the king committing suicide. And now England became still further complicated with the affairs of Egypt and the east. On May 1, 1876, at the instance of the premier, Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India, and on Aug. 18 Mr. Disraeli was raised to the peerage for his services, becoming Lord Beaconsfield. Sir Stafford Northcote succeeded him as leader of the house of commons.

All this time the "eastern question," so called, continued to agitate Europe and embarrass the rulers of England; Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Elliot represented England at a conference held with other great powers at Constantinople, but nothing was settled. In 1875-6 there was war between Turkey and some of her rebellious Christian subjects, led by Servia, and on April 24, 1877, Russia once more declared war against Turkey. After some preliminary defeats the Russians swept all before them, and their armies were almost within sight of Constantinople when England interposed. Bismarck invited the great powers to a conference, which met at Berlin, Lord Beaconsfield representing England, and adopted the treaty of Berlin June 13, 1878.

By this treaty the Christian subjects of the sultan were secured a degree of self government; but other troubles have followed, as these diverse Christian races agree in nothing but dread and hatred of the Turks. The Slav and the Greek, the Serb and the Bulgarian, the Roumanian and Montenegran distrust and despise each other, while all of them persecute the Israelite. So the intrigues of Russia and the uneasiness of England continue, and the year 1887 brings us renewed uncertainty on the eastern question, the morning paper confidently predicting war when the evening paper had given cheerful assurance of peace. In 1879 occurred the Zulu war, in South Africa, made notable by the death of the Prince Imperial, only son of Napoleon III and Eugenie, who volunteered in a quarrel not his own, and died in the desert by the spear of a barbarian. His father, captured by the Prussians in 1870, died in exile at Chiselhurst, England, in January, 1873; and Eugenie, for twenty years empress and leader of fashion for the civilized world, is now passing an old age in obscurity, a childless widow.

In Ireland, also, there is renewed trouble. The tenants have formed a league and combined to fight for lower rents, and after assuming protean phases, the contest is just now threatening to become civil war. The Tories now in power in the British parliament propose a system of severe coercion, which is resisted by Gladstone and the Liberals; and the contest is shaking the kingdom. In all other parts the empire is at peace, and the rivival of trade gives promise of general content for this year of jubilee.

J. R. SMITH & CO.
LIMITED.
MILTON, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS
By the following well known makers:
Chickering,
Knabe,
Weber,
Hallet & Davis.
Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
—.·.O.·.—
Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.
Sept3—86tf.

A HANDSOME WEDDING, BIRTHDAY OR HOLIDAY PRESENT.
THE WONDERFUL
LUBURG CHAIR
OVER 50 Changes.
Combining a Parlor, Library, Smoking, Reclining or Invalid CHAIR, LOUNGE, BED, or COUCH.
Price $7.00 and up. Send stamp for Catalogue. ☞SHIPPED to all parts of the world.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES
All furnished with the Automatic Coach Brake, and Retailed at our Wholesale Prices. Send stamp for Catalogue and mention carriages.
THE LUBURG MANF'G CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.
October 22 86 3yrs.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.
nov19.1sly

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
oct-22-1y

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
HINDERCORNS.
The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.
may27d4t.

ELY'S
Cream Balm
Positive Cure.
IS WORTH
$1000
TO ANY MAN,
Woman or Child
suffering from
CATARRH.
Not a Liquid or Snuff.
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS Druggists, Owego, N. Y. may27d4t

WANTED LADIES TO WORK FOR US at their homes. $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address, at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 147a Milk street, Boston, Mass. Box 5170. june10d4t.

WINCHESTER'S
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless remedy for Consumption in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequaled specific remedy. ☞BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by druggists. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William St., New York. [june10d4t.

YOUNG MEN
Educate for Life
AT THE
Williamsport Commercial College.
Satisfaction or money refunded. Address F. M. ALLEN, Williamsport, Pa. june10d4t.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
oct22-49tald

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
It soon brings into healthy play
The torpid liver day by day
And Regulates the System through,
From crown of head to sole of shoe.
It cures the Piles, it opens pores.
Lost appetite it soon restores.
Wise families throughout the land
Keep TARRANTS' SELTZER near at hand.
june10d4t.

CANOPY TOPS.
Ready Trimmed. Easily Attached. New Styles for all Sizes and Styles of Wagons. Large discounts to builders and dealers. Send for Illustrated Price List.
D. G. BEERS & CO. Newtown, Conn.
june10d4t.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE!
BEST IN THE WORLD ☞Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.
june10d4t.

KEYSTONE ACADEMY.
JOHN H. HARRIS, Ph. D., Principal.
A school for both sexes. Location healthful. Instruction thorough. Discipline strict. Expenses moderate. Property cost $50,000. Building of brick. Warmed by steam. Campus 20 acres. Library, 3,000 volumes. Apparatus worth $1200.
Prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching. For catalogue, or information, address the Principal at Factoryville, Pa. 3mjun10

$65 A Month and Board Guaranteed. Young Men or Ladies in each county, and highest commission paid (often $150 a month. NEW BOOK already on TIDAL WAVE OF SUCCESS WONDERS in North and South America, at the Ice-Bound Poles, over the lands of the Midnight Sun, under the Equator, through the Dark Continent, among the Old Temples of India, in the Flowery Kingdoms of China and Japan, amid the ruins of Incas Aztecs and Zuni, within Canons, Cliff Buildings and Gardens of the Gods, on the Isles of the Sea, and in all parts of the globe. 300 engravings. Low price. Quick sales. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. dec 17, 26t.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES at Lowest Cash Rates FREE
[illegible]

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. ADAMS & CO.,
FINE CUT
CHEWING
TOBACCO
Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.
HENRY CLAY,
LONDRES,
NORMAL,
INDIAN PRINCESS,
SAMSON,
SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
CANDIES,
FRUITS AND NUTS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HENRY MAILLARDS
FINE CANDIES.
FRESH EVERY WEEK.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST
Market Prices,
AS FOLLOWS:
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
PEANUTS,
ENGLISH WALNUTS,
CREAM NUTS,
ALMONDS,
POP CORN BALLS.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.
DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls for exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature
The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure.—*Signed, Camilla Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden*
M & J S Perrine
For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.
37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND ALL DEALERS. jan 2m

ECONOMY THE PRACTICAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR.
EVERY THING THAT IS NEW AND
STYLISH FOR THE SEASON.
CAN BE BOUGHT
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
A Large and Varied Stock of
CLOTHING,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO A LARGE AND SELECT LINE OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call and be Convinced that you have the
LARGEST SELECTION OF GOODS
OF THE
LATEST STYLE, BEST QUALITY,
AND AT
The Lowest Possible Prices
—AT THE—
Popular Clothing Store
—OF—
DAVID LOWENBERG.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG PA.

Platt's Chlorides
THE HOUSEHOLD
DISINFECTANT
An odorless, colorless liquid, powerful, efficient and cheap. Immediately destroys all bad odors, purifies every impure spot and chemically neutralizes all infections and disease-producing matter. INVALUABLE in the sick room. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Quart bottles 50 cents.
may27d4t.

FIRST PREMIUM. PHILADA 1876.
Grand Prize Medal, Paris, 1878.
DREYDOPPEL'S
BORAX SOAP
Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 208 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1jun4-86-1y-aprilc.

WILKES-BARRE
CITY BRUSH FACTORY
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
BRUSHES.
No. 3 North Canal St., Near L. V. R. R. Depot.
John H. Derby,
PROPRIETOR.
☞Will call on dealers once in six weeks. Save your orders. [oct1.1y

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, MEDIA, PA. 12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses.—No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to library in 1883. Physical apparatus doubled in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate), Media, Penn'a [Aug.6,86,1y.

Working Classes Attention.
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y.

WANTED LADIES and GENTLEMEN who wish steady employment to take nice light work at your home and make easily from $1.00 to $3.00 a day. You should address with stamp, CROWN MFG. Co., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, O. may27d4t.

IT STOPS THE PAIN
IN ONE MINUTE.
Aching backs, hips, and sides, kidney and uterine pains, weakness and inflammation, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains and strains relieved in one minute by the new, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents; 5 for $1; at all druggists or POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston.
may27d4t.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER.
Package, 25 cents, makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling, temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers 27may4td.

DEAFNESS its causes and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in 3 months and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. may27d4t.